

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

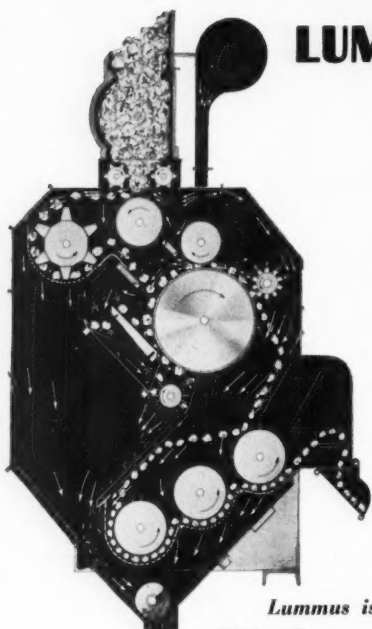
FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

DECEMBER 6, 1952

53rd
YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES





LUMMUS THERMEX FEEDER

Removes hulls without crushing. Has very efficient After Cleaner. Hot Air Attachment also removes fine trash. Excellent companion for Multi-Jet Gin and Super-Jet Cleaner.

Completely accessible. Easy to operate and maintain. Permanently lubricated.

Write for Bulletin No. 618

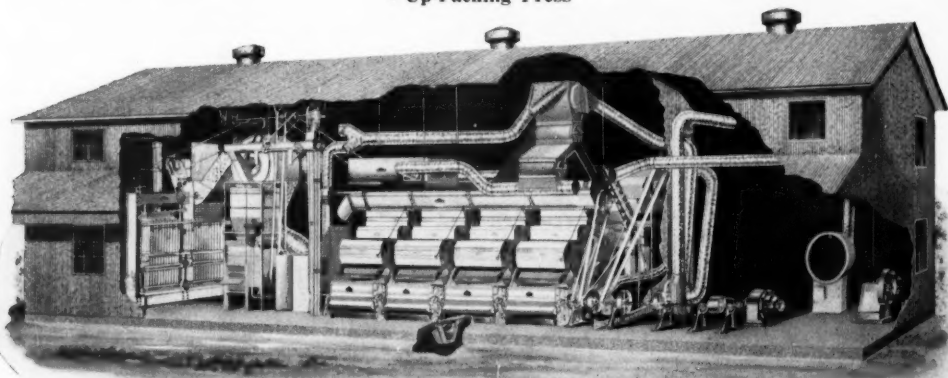
LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.
Dallas, Texas Columbus, Georgia, Memphis, Tennessee

Complete CONTINENTAL 4-90 Saw Gin Plant

"Highest in Efficiency - Lowest in Power Costs"

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| • 4-Trough Cotton Drier | • Impact Cleaner | • Lint Cleaners |
| • Inclined Cleaner | • 4-X Huller-Cleaner-Feeder | • Model 40 Condenser |
| • Overhead Bur Machines | • Brush Gins | • Tramper |
| | • Up-Packing Press | |



CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ATLANTA

DALLAS

MEMPHIS

Fire-Safe...

Permanent Protection for Your Grain!

Another **BUTLER**

Bolted Steel Grain Tank Profit Feature

A basic requirement of your grain storage facilities is protection against fire. So be sure... be safe! Invest in sturdy, all-steel Butler Tanks and you get permanent protection. For extra savings over the years, you'll also enjoy the advantage of lower insurance rates with fire-safe Butler Bolted Steel Grain Tanks.



STILL STANDING, still protecting the grain, even though rest of installation burns to ground. This picture shows fire is no hazard to Butler Tanks because steel can stand the test! For safe, dependable, long-life storage, you're wise to choose Butler Tanks every time.

Butler Tank Design Features Mean Savings and Profits for You!

LOW INITIAL COST... for savings from the start.
FAST, EASY ERECTION... for greater labor savings.
LOW UPKEEP... for maintenance savings every day.
WEATHER-TIGHT... for greater grain protection.
EASILY FUMIGATED... for prevention of costly grade losses.
STRUCTURALLY STRONG... for longer-life and a better long-term investment.

Mail Coupon Today for Complete Information!

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Birmingham, Ala. — Richmond, Calif.
Galesburg, Ill. — Minneapolis, Minn.



GRain EQUIPMENT — STEEL BUILDINGS
FARM EQUIPMENT—CLEANERS EQUIPMENT
SPECIAL PRODUCTS

For prompt reply, address office nearest you:

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
7391 East 13th Street, Kansas City 26, Missouri
91A 6th Ave., S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.

☐ See me immediately to discuss my storage plans.
☐ Send me your Bolted Steel Grain Tank Catalog.

Name

Firm

Address

City Zone State

BOARDMAN SUPERBLAST

FANS WILL SAVE YOU MONEY, TOO!

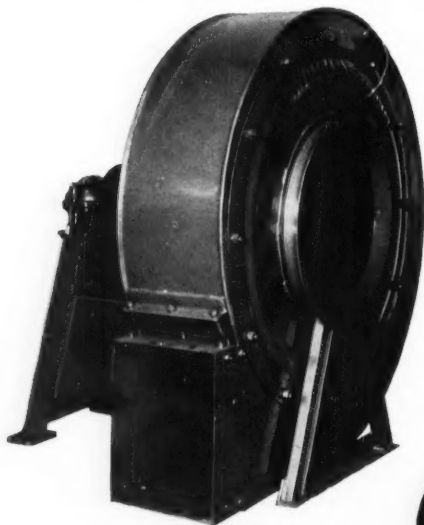


"Sure, I'm positive when I recommend SUPERBLAST fans—mighty positive. And mind you, I'm an oil miller, not a salesman. The reason I'm so strong on SUPERBLAST fans is because I've worked with them every season for the last 15 years. I *know* how well they stand up handling the fumigation of 700 tons of seed at a time—passing regular Government inspections on air pressure and vacuum—and without a bit of trouble from either chemical or mechanical causes. I'll

vouch for the fine job they do exhausting lint in the lint rooms . . . circulating air in the seed rooms . . . or any other job we ever give them!

"My company operates some gins, too—and the boys there give a lot of credit to SUPERBLAST fans. They've never once had a gripe about the way SUPERBLASTS suck cotton off the trucks, or air-blast lint at the gin stands, or—well, you name it. SUPERBLAST fans can do the job, and *save you money!*"

HERE'S WHERE YOU CAN PUT YOUR FINGER ON SUPERBLAST ECONOMY . . .



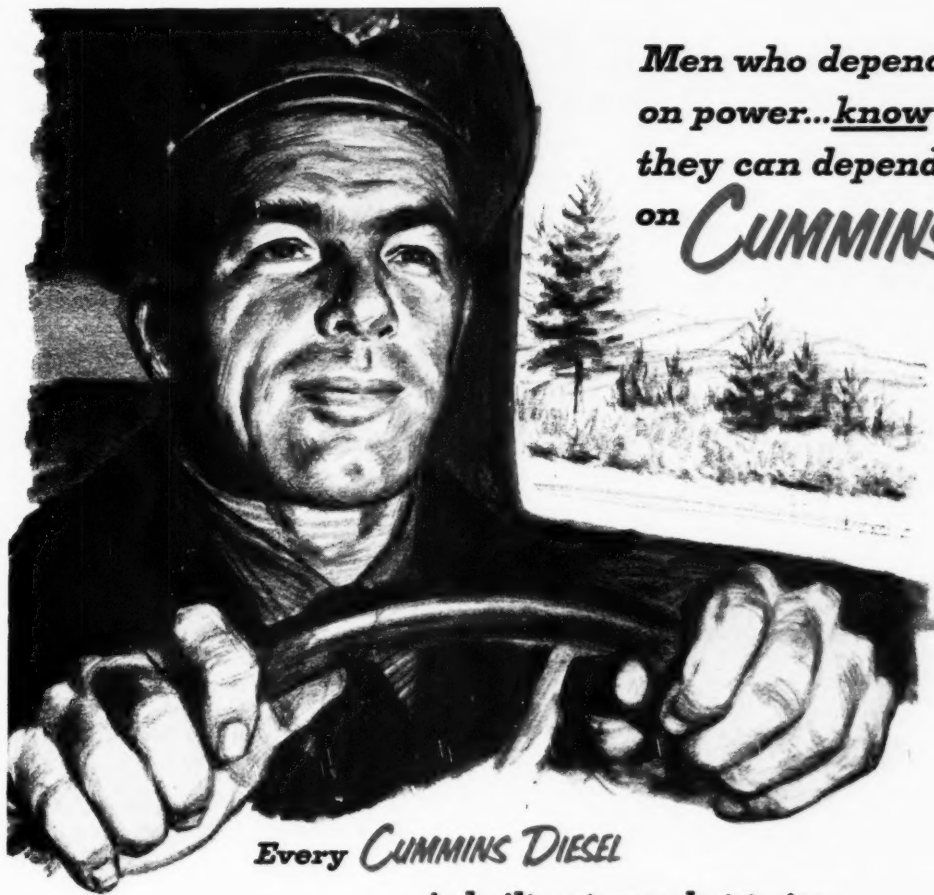
STEEL CONVEYOR BOXES & COVERS
PORTA-LOADERS
PNEUMATIC SEED CLEANERS

- **Long-Lasting**—with thick, sturdy steel or cast-iron scroll and big, heavy-duty shaft and bearings.
- **Easy to Repair**—with *sectional* scroll and replaceable blast-wheel *blades*.
- **Light on Power**—with smooth-running, well-balanced blast-wheel that runs easier than many lighter fans.
- **Versatile**—with housing easily adjustable to 8 different positions; changes jobs without cost of new fan.

TAKE YOUR CENTRIFUGAL FAN INSTALLATION
AND CAPACITY PROBLEMS TO . . .

THE BOARDMAN CO.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA
1403 S. W. 11TH ST. PH. ME 1-868 2-5435



Men who depend
on power...know
they can depend
on **CUMMINS**[®]

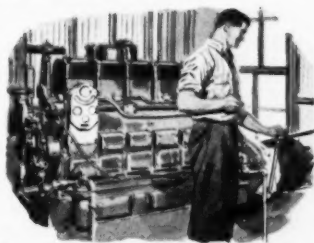
Every **CUMMINS DIESEL**

is built not once but twice

Textile men have learned to count on Cummins Diesels for dependable power day in, day out.

What's behind this consistent reliability? One good reason is the fact that every Cummins Diesel is actually built *twice*. After initial assembly, and run-in testing, every engine is disassembled, inspected; then reassembled and tested again.

This extra care—together with Cummins' economy-proved fuel system and efficient parts and service organization—makes lightweight, high-speed (50-500 h.p.) Cummins Diesels a wise first choice for men who depend on power. Whatever your power needs, your Cummins dealer is the man to see.



TRADEMARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

CUMMINS ENGINE COMPANY, INC., Columbus, Indiana

Export: Cummins Diesel Export Corporation, Columbus, Indiana, U.S.A. • Cable: CUMDIEX

Leaders in lightweight, high-speed diesel power!

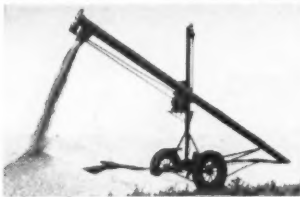
HIGH POINT, Cummins Diesel Sales & Service, Inc.: North Main Street Extension, High Point, North Carolina, Telephone 3702 and 6982. Branch: 1102 Hutchinson Avenue, P. O. Box 2083, Charlotte, North Carolina. Authorized Sales & Service: Morehead City Yacht Basin, Morehead City, North Carolina . . . **ATLANTA, Cummins Diesel of Georgia, Inc.:** 1207 Howell Mill Road, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia, Telephone Elgin 5728 and 5729. Authorized Sales & Service: A. & M. Garage, Savannah, Georgia; Georgia Supply Company, Savannah, Georgia . . . **BIRMINGHAM, Cummins Diesel Sales, Inc.:** 609 North 9th Street, Birmingham 4, Alabama, Telephone 54-3327 . . . **MEMPHIS, Cummins Diesel Sales Corporation:** 812 North Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee, Telephone 8-3156. Branch: 1525 Cherry Street, N.E., Knoxville, Tennessee . . . **FORT WORTH, Cummins Sales & Service, Inc.:** Mid-Continent Building, Fort Worth 2, Texas, Telephone FO-8785 and FA-4485. Branches: 301 China Street, Abilene, Texas; 6220 Navigation Boulevard, Houston, Texas; Box 3672, 114 South Texas Street, Odessa, Texas; Box 367, Pharr, Texas; 411 North Scott, Wichita Falls, Texas; 1209 Magnolia Building, Dallas, Texas; 1700 Shrewsbury Road, New Orleans, Louisiana; 1308 North Market Street, Shreveport, Louisiana; 1407 North Broadway, Wichita, Kansas; 1350 Exchange Boulevard, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; 1304 Hilltower Building, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

(4-18-52)

**Move Small Grain
Anywhere!...**

**Anytime!
with a**

**MAYRATH
AUGER LOADER**



As Low as \$63.60!

... F.O.B. Dodge City, Kan.

**Dealer Prices to Industrial Users!
PAYS for ITSELF the FIRST DAY!
SIZES ... 16, 21, 27, 34 and 41 Ft.**

MOVES 45 TONS PER HOUR!

For Standby Use!

When your regular equipment
breaks down.

For Trouble-Shooting!

Goes anywhere easily and quickly.

For Permanent Installations!

Fast, economical, long-lived.

**Satisfaction Guaranteed or
Your Money Back**

The speed, simplicity, and reliability
of Mayrath Auger Loaders make them
ideal for cottonseed, wheat, oats, bar-
ley, soybeans and similar grain or non-
wadding, free-flowing materials. That's
why Mayrath Auger Loaders are the . .

World's Largest Selling!

So ... save work! ... save time!

save money! Get your Mayrath

Auger Loader ... TODAY!

Be a Mayrath Dealer!

You'll find you can make many a dollar
handling nationally advertised and world's
largest selling Mayrath Loaders. They sell
quickly and easily. Valuable franchises
open. Write ... NOW!

MAYRATH INC.

Dodge City, Kansas
Dept. "OMP"

☐ Please tell me how I can become a
Mayrath Auger Loader dealer.

☐ Please send me complete information on the
Mayrath Auger Loader.

I want to move _____

(material)

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Laugh IT OFF

Much against his will, McGregor had
been hauled out into the wind and rain
of a chilly afternoon by his determined
wife to visit the McNabs. He was sulking
when teatime arrived. "We ye hae a cup
o' tea, Mr. McGregor?" asked Mrs.
McNab.

McGregor's expression was grim.

"Maybe a cup o' cocoa?"

"No cocoa," McGregor growled.

"Then a cup o' coffee?" Mrs. McNab
suggested.

"No coffee."

"Then let met get you a whiskey and
soda."

"No soda!" McGregor muttered sulkily.

She: "Sheriff, your new son-in-law
marched up to the altar as though he
had lead in his pants."

Sheriff: "He did."

Sign on a farm: "Attention Hunters—
Please don't shoot anything on my place
that isn't moving. It may be my hired
man."

Jack: "What is that book you are
reading?"

Gene: "What 20 Million Women
Want."

Jack: "Let me see if they spelled my
name right."

A woman who was a fanatic about
going to seances, took her little boy with
her one day so that the lad might talk
to his dear departed father. After the
contact had been made by the medium,
the son said with simple directness:

"Where are you, papa?"

"I'm in Heaven, son," came back an
answering voice.

"And are you an angel, papa?" asked
the boy.

"Yes, my boy," came back the voice.
"An angel with wings and a harp and
everything?"

"That's right."

The boy stopped and considered a mo-
ment.

"Say, daddy," he continued eagerly,
"tell me—what do you measure from tip
to tip?"

"What are your plans for your vaca-
tion," one lady was heard to inquire of
another.

"Well," replied the other, "thus far
they are only tentative."

"How perfectly delightful," rejoined
the first. "I'm sure you'll enjoy camp-
ing out more than anything."

"I have two down in front," said the
usherette, as her strap broke.

Item culled from some local paper:
"Mrs. Blank was granted a divorce when
she told the judge that since their mar-
riage her husband had spoken to her
only three times. She was awarded cus-
tody of their three children."

Sambo—"What for you in jail again?"
Rastus—"Oh, just loading rocks from
farmer Brown's yard into my car."

Sambo—"I'd think he'd be glad to get
rid of 'em."

Rastus—"This was Plymouth Rocks."

**From the
Farms
of
America...**



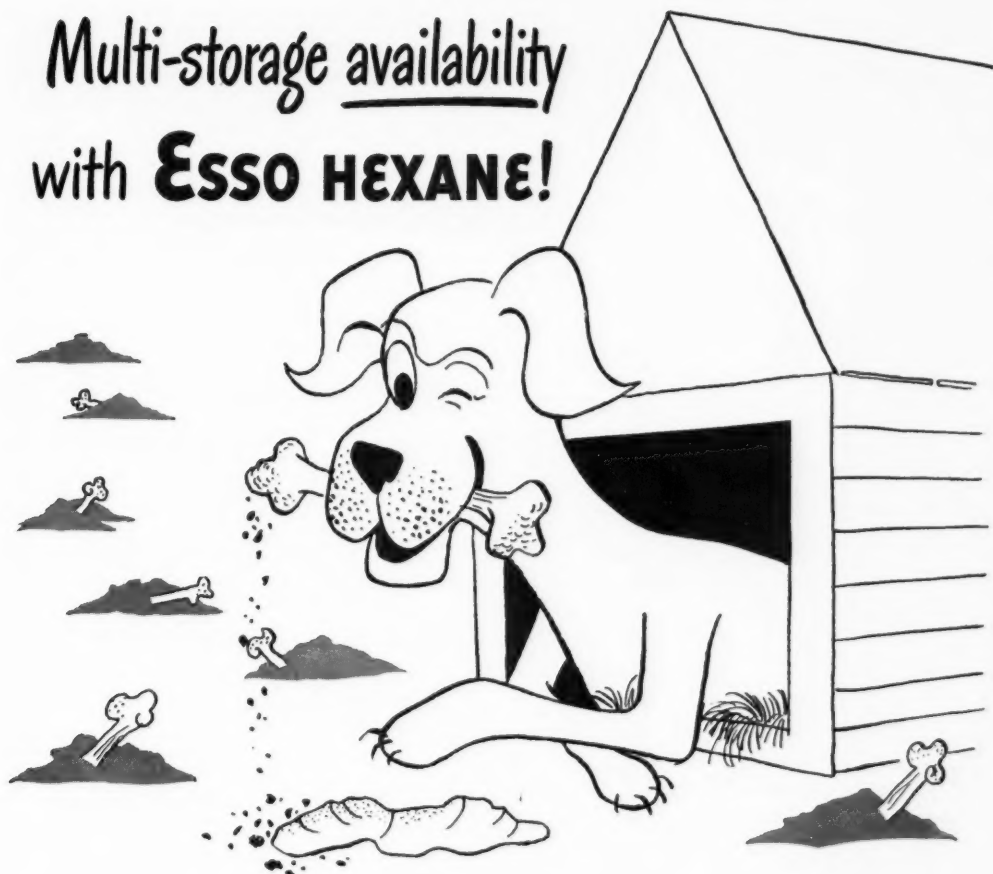
**WHEN HOMEMAKERS
TRY** different brands of
margarine they sooner or
later hit on Allsweet. Then
their search for flavor sud-
denly ends. For there is no
artificial flavoring in All-
sweet. Its flavor is delicate,
natural.

And no wonder. A true
farm product, Allsweet is
made from clear rich food
oils blended—by an exclu-
sive process—with cultured
pasteurized skim milk.

So always ask for Allsweet
—the margarine with the
delicate *natural* flavor.

SWIFT & COMPANY

Multi-storage availability with **ESSO HEXANE!**



When you specify **ESSO HEXANE** you get assured, prompt shipment directly from Baytown, Texas, or Bayonne, New Jersey. Quick delivery to your door in tank cars, tank trucks, or drums. Esso Hexane is always available—when you want it, where you want it!

YOU CAN DEPEND ON **ESSO HEXANE** FOR

- **MULTI-STORAGE AVAILABILITY**—can be shipped promptly from Baytown, Texas, or Bayonne, N. J.
- **MODERN HANDLING METHODS**—separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks, are used in all Esso Solvent handling operations. Prompt, efficient delivery to your doorstep is assured.
- **UNIFORMITY**—made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.
- **HIGH OIL RECOVERY**—results from “balanced solvency.” Recovered oil has good color and refining properties.
- **EFFICIENT SOLVENT RECOVERY**—narrow boiling range allows complete removal from extracted oil and meal.
- **PURITY**—high purity helps avoid non-recoverable residues. Low non-volatile content.

*Controlled high quality helps produce larger profits with
versatile, dependable Esso Solvents.*



PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

SOLD IN Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa.,
Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ark., La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY—Boston, Mass.—New York, N. Y.—Elizabeth, N. J.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Baltimore, Md.—Richmond, Va.—Charleston, West Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C.—Memphis, Tenn.—New Orleans, La.

FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

If you have a solvents problem or want further information on the specifications and characteristics of Esso Hexane—write or call our office nearest you. Our technicians will be glad to assist you.

NINE DISTINCT TYPES
**GENUINE
SOUTHWESTERN
Rotor Lift**



**FOR THE
ELEVATION OF
FREE-FLOWING
BULK
MATERIALS**

Designed for either vertical or inclined operation in the elevation of any free-flowing bulk material that can be conveyed by a horizontal screw conveyor.

The Rotor Lift is an all metal, dust-tight and waterproof machine with fewer operating parts than other similar units making for less maintenance and greater efficiency.

Write today-

For Further Information and Details

**SOUTHWESTERN
SUPPLY AND
MACHINE WORKS**

P. O. BOX 1217
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL
PRESS

**53rd
YEAR**

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRY

Volume 53

December 6, 1952

Number 25

*Published every other Saturday in our own printing
plant at 3116 Commerce Street, Dallas 1, Texas*

Officers and Editorial Staff

RICHARD HAUGHTON
Chairman of the Board
DICK HAUGHTON, Jr.
President and Advertising Manager
GEORGE H. TRAYLOR
*Executive Vice-President and
Secretary-Treasurer*
IVAN J. CAMPBELL
Vice-President and Editor

B. P. RIDGWAY
*Vice-President and
General Superintendent*
WALTER B. MOORE
Assistant Editor
**Washington Representative
(Editorial Only)**
FRED BAILEY
740 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Official Magazine of:

National Cottonseed Products Association	Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association
National Cotton Ginners' Association	New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association
Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association	Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association
Arizona Ginners' Association	Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association	Texas Cotton Ginners' Association
California Cotton Ginners' Association	
The Carolinas Ginners' Association	
Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association	

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases; but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

Subscription Rates: 1 year \$3; 2 years \$5; 3 years \$7; foreign \$3.50 per year.
Executive and Editorial Offices: 3116 Commerce St., Dallas 1, Texas

The Cover

IT ISN'T, it seems to us, too early to say Merry Christmas to our readers. Besides, for the past two years, we've had bad breaks on datelines around Christmas time. Last year, for example, our issue closest to Christmas was dated Dec. 22; this year it will be the twentieth. Since most folks will be head over heels in Holiday activities when that issue reaches them, we decided to use our Christmas picture (by A. Devaney) on this issue.

A Very Merry Christmas
To You All!



**A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION
READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER
OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS**

WHAT IS ROTOFIL?

ROTOFIL is a new system for direct solvent extraction of cottonseed and other seeds not readily processed in conventional soybean extraction equipment. It is the product of Blaw-Knox development of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory research in seed extraction. It complements the well known **ROTOCEL** system which is operating in many modern plants for solvent extraction of soybeans and cottonseed press cake.

In this new process, cottonseed or other seed is prepared for extraction in equipment identical to that used in preparation for hydraulic pressing. For this reason **ROTOFIL** appeals especially to cottonseed processors now using hydraulic presses.

ROTOCEL

Outstanding in application to soybeans and press cake because:

- ★ Less residual oil
- ★ Less steam and water required
- ★ Less maintenance
- ★ Filtration of miscella is eliminated
- ★ No vapor scrubbing required

ROTOFIL

Outstanding for direct extraction of cottonseed because:

- ★ System accepts cottonseed meats containing fines
- ★ Finished meal is substantially free of **GOSSYPOL**
- ★ Extraction rate is more rapid, more dependable
- ★ Cottonseed plant can process a variety of seeds
- ★ Provides economical extraction for small mills

For Complete Technical Data Write:

BLAW-KNOX CONSTRUCTION
COMPANY
CHEMICAL PLANTS DIVISION

180 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Pittsburgh 30 • Tulsa 1 • New York 17 • Phila. 3 • Birmingham 3 • Washington 5, D.C. • San Francisco 5

— ARKANSAS —

J. A. RIGGS TRACTOR COMPANY

Little Rock . . . Fort Smith
McGhee . . . West Memphis
Camden

— ILLINOIS —

JOHN FABICK TRACTOR CO.

Salem . . . Marion

— MISSISSIPPI —

STIRLING BROS. MACHINERY CO.

Jackson . . . Greenwood

— MISSOURI —

JOHN FABICK TRACTOR CO.

St. Louis . . . Sikeston
Jefferson City

— TEXAS —

CENTRAL TEXAS MACHINERY CO.

Abilene

R. B. GEORGE EQUIPMENT CO.

Dallas . . . Gladewater
Wichita Falls

WM. K. HOLT MACHINERY CO.

Box 658 Box 1979
San Antonio Corpus Christi
Phone Walnut 2-2313 Phone 4-2491

HOLT EQUIPMENT CO.

Box 567 Box 1548
Weslaco Brownsville
Phone 145 Phone 2-8630

WEST TEXAS MACHINERY CO.

Amarillo . . . Lubbock



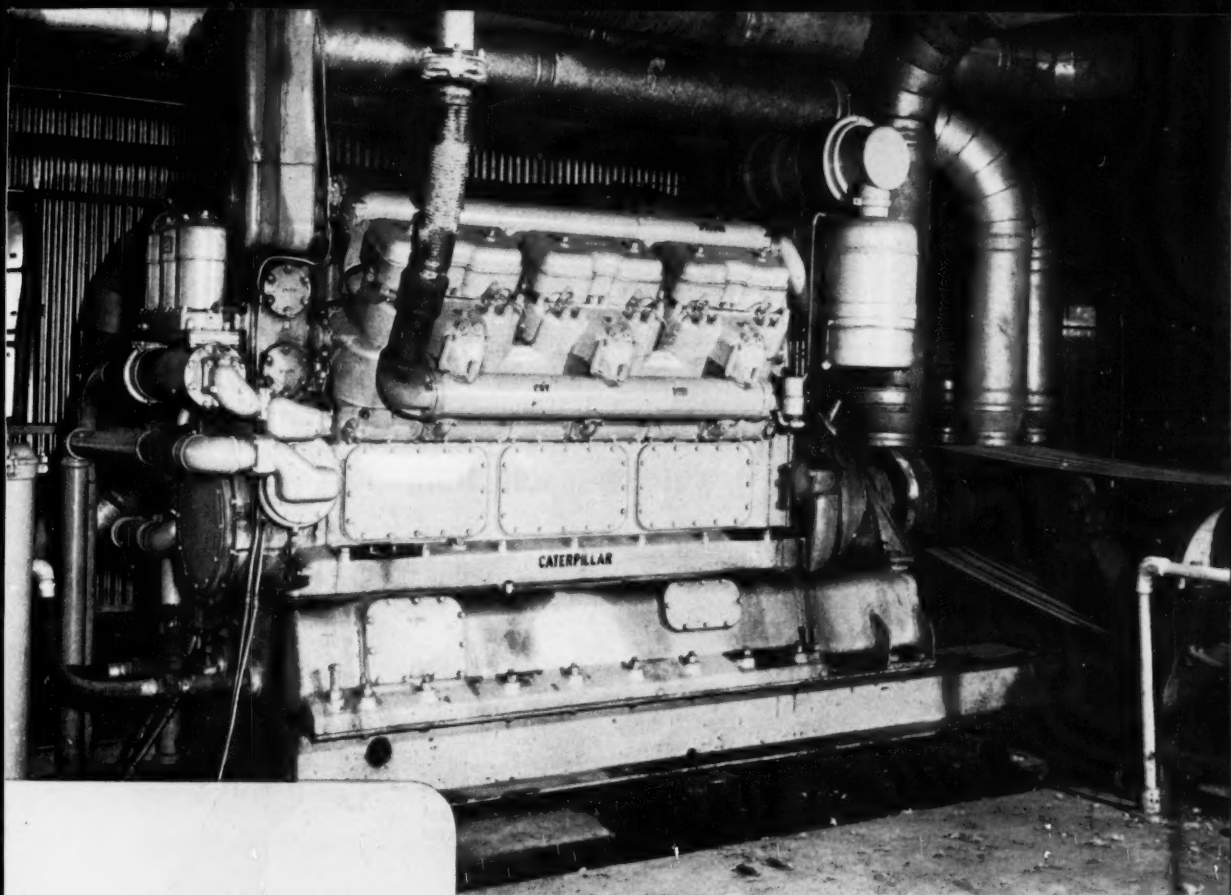
GENUINE "CATERPILLAR" PARTS...

When you deal with your "Caterpillar" Dealer you can count on genuine replacement parts — the very same parts that have made "Caterpillar" engines famous for 20,000, 30,000 and more hours of duty. No parts can replace "Caterpillar" for quality!



TIME-SAVING EXPERT SERVICE...

When minutes mean money — that's the time service by your "Caterpillar" Dealer pays off! His men are factory trained, methods are exact — special, precision tools speed up the job — that's backed by his guarantee. And service keeps pace with your engine 'round the clock!



IT TURNED DISASTER INTO PROFIT

Two steady "Caterpillar" D397 Diesel Engines are helping a gin operator forget a tragic blaze. Last year a fire left the Roy Flowers Gin Co., Mattson, Miss., a complete loss. When Mr. Flowers rebuilt, he chose "Cat" power plants.

Now he estimates these dependable Diesels are saving him 30 to 50 cents a bale. With a production of 7,039 bales, that's a minimum seasonal saving of more than \$2,100!

The two D397 Diesels are providing steady power for a Hardwicke-Etter 4-90 gin, a Murray 4-90 outfit, two 70" cleaners, two 10' Burr machines and lint cleaners.

"Caterpillar" Diesels give you three-way economy. Their steady power means good samples, higher prices. Their dependability means they will be ready for 24-hour, heavy-duty operation when you need it. Their use of low-cost, non-premium fuel means a considerable saving in fuel costs.

Power your gin with "Caterpillar" Diesels. You can't afford to be without them.

CATERPILLAR, PEORIA, ILLINOIS

CATERPILLAR

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cotton Gin Engines

In 1952

7 OUT OF EVERY 10 BALES



of Southeastern cotton were produced from

COKER 100

WILT RESISTANT SEED



Figures compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that 71 percent of the cotton acreage of the six southeastern states planted in 1952 was in Coker 100 Wilt Resistant cotton.



A typical field of Coker 100 Wilt.



17 Bales in 5 Acres

Many Times A Prize Winner

J. Maurice Smith, Johnston, S. C., smashed all records in the South Atlantic states with an average of 3-2.5 bales of cotton per acre, using Coker 100 Wilt, the variety to which over 95% of the cotton acreage in the Carolinas is planted.

Coker 100 Wilt has been a top producer continually—winning FIRST PLACE 32 times in 33 five-acre contests.

AND HERE'S WHY . . .

Coker 100 Wilt has been bred for wilt resistance, staple, picking quality, storm resistance, fiber strength, spinning quality and most important of all, yielding ability. The quick acceptance of this outstanding variety since it was introduced in 1942 attests to the quality and performance that has been bred into this cotton by 20 years of extensive selection and testing.

Easy Picking By Hand Or Machine

This cotton begins to open early and has a tendency to complete its opening early. This, plus its large and fluffy locks and wide opening of the bolls, makes it a most desirable cotton for mechanical harvesting or hand picking. It also has a considerable degree of storm resistance and the ability to maintain relatively high grades under unfavorable weather conditions.

Premium Staple

The majority of American cotton mills want cotton stapling between 1" and 1-3/32" of superior fiber quality and Coker 100 Wilt Cotton has been bred to meet this need. The thousands of fiber and spinning

tests conducted on breeding material of Coker 100 Wilt Cotton have resulted in significant improvement in fiber strength and spinning value.

Wilt Resistant

Coker 100 Wilt Cotton has a high degree of resistance to Fusarium wilt, with such good production and spinning qualities that many farmers are growing it regardless of whether their fields are affected by wilt.

Prices Machine Delinted Seed

Coker 100 Wilt, 1952 Breeder Registered Seed \$13.75 per 100 lb. bag, \$250.00 per ton.

Prices Acid Delinted Seed

Coker 100 Wilt, 1952 Breeder Registered Seed \$11.75 per 50 lb. bag, \$430.00 per ton. All Prices F. O. B. Hartsville, S. C., Memphis, Tenn., and Forrest City, Ark.

ALL SEED TREATED WITH CERESAN

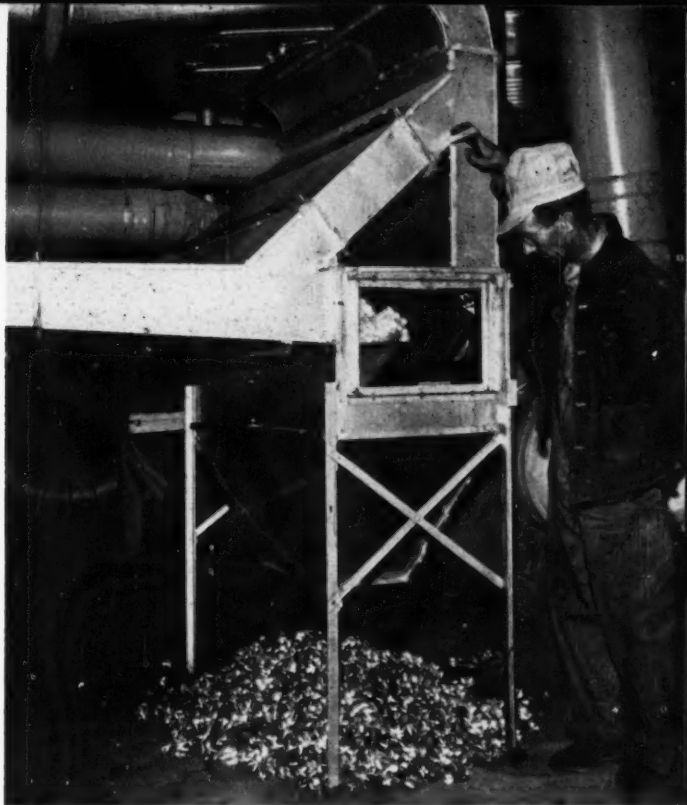
Write today for Coker 100 Wilt Catalog.

COKER'S PEDIGREED SEED COMPANY

The South's Foremost Seed Breeders
HARTSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA



This is the story of one Texas Blackland ginner's experience, over a three-year period, with ginning machine-stripped and hand-snapped cotton. And what Perry Wilemon has done to meet the challenge of mechanical harvesting, others can do too. It may be that, at last . . .



CG&OMPRESS Photo.

GREEN BOLLS and weather- and disease-damaged bolls shown on floor under Government-type green boll trap at Wilemon Gin Company, Maypearl, Texas. The trap is equipped with a permanent magnet to catch tramp metal.

We have found an effective way to whip **The Green Boll Bugaboo**

A COMMERCIAL rock trap in the airline does a good job of taking out the heavier green bolls, rocks, and heavy pieces of tramp metal. Perry Wilemon is holding metal taken from the accumulation of material shown.

CG&OMPRESS Photo.



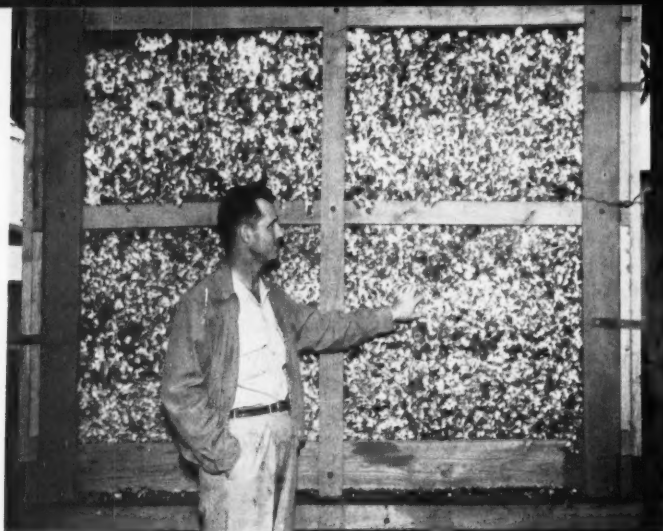
By IVAN J. CAMPBELL

Editor, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

OF THE MANY GINNERS who have modernized their plants to meet the challenge of mechanization, none has done more for his section than Perry Wilemon, owner of the Wilemon Gin Company at Maypearl, Texas, about 35 miles south of Dallas, in Ellis County.

Perry's is not one of those big, new \$100,000-plus gins that you find in the Western areas of the Belt (he ginned about 3,000 bales this year), but what he is doing to help make stripper harvesting a practical proposition for the Texas Blacklands is a success story that matches any we have seen.

Three years ago one would have got you five that no Texas Blackland ginner, in the 1952 season, would be able to



CG&OMPRESS Photo.

LOAD of frost-defoliated cotton pictured at the Wilemon Gin Company in November of this year. Ginned sample from this cotton is shown below right.

take machine-stripped and hand-snapped cotton and deliver to his customers better than 65 percent Middling cotton. But Perry Wilemon did just that. His record is all the more impressive because, in this section of the state, the bulk of the crop is harvested before frost, when many green bolls and green leaves are still on the plants.

Of the 3,000 bales Wilemon ginned this season, 2,361 bales—all of it machine-stripped and hand-snapped—were classed by the Government classing office. And here is how that cotton graded: White Cotton—237 bales Strict Middling; 1,458 bales Middling; 138 bales Strict Low Middling; and 4 bales Low Middling. Spotted Cotton—5 bales Good Middling; 427 bales Strict Middling; 91 bales Middling; and 1 bale Strict Low Middling.

Percentage-wise, the results worked out like this: of the 2,361 bales that went to the Government classing office, 28 percent was Strict Middling; 65.5 percent was Middling; and less than 6 percent was Strict Low Middling. The 4 bales of Low Middling hardly showed up in the percentage figures. This is a

ginning efficiency record worth crowing about, but it is all the more impressive when you consider that not one of the 2,361 bales was reduced in grade because of rough preparation.

The story behind this remarkable record had its beginning in the 1950 season. Harvesting labor was not only scarce, it was expensive too. Farmers were fed up with seeing their cotton stand in the fields suffering weather damage for lack of harvest hands. In that year a few Blackland growers bought strippers, but ginneries in the area were poorly equipped to cope with the job they did. A little of the stripped cotton was pretty good, of course; but for the most part growers brought in a sad-looking mixture of cotton, burs, sticks, stems, green leaves, green bolls, rocks and clods, and tramp metal that included a little of everything from bottle caps to muffin pans.

Of the 3,400 bales Perry Wilemon ginned in 1950, about 350 were machine stripped, only 20 bales hand picked, and the rest hand-snapped. His experience with those 350 bales of stripped cotton—and some of the hand snapped too—is

something Perry would just as soon not talk about. The men who stripped that cotton were not too happy, either.

But nobody stood still in the 1951 season. Not the growers, and not Perry Wilemon. Perry guessed that the labor situation would grow worse before it got better, so the only thing he could do was to get ready, as best he could, to handle an even greater volume of machine-stripped cotton.

The green boll problem was double-tough. Some green bolls were thrown out in the bur machine but others were broken up in the extracting and cleaning machinery. This lowered grades, clogged machinery parts—especially the saws—and meant frequent shutdowns to clean up. To help relieve this situation, Perry installed a commercial rock trap in the airline ahead of a tower dryer.

But green bolls, rocks and tramp metal were not the only problems he had to cope with. Stripping also meant more foliage, sticks and stems in the cotton. Perry had learned that good grades require two full-size dryers, one to precede and one to follow the overhead bur machine. Secondary drying, he found, was necessary to properly dry seed cotton after extraction, thus permitting the cleaning equipment to do a better job of removing leaf trash and other foreign matter.

The Wilemon Gin did a better job in 1951 than in 1950, ginning 2,700 bales, about 700 of which were machine stripped, only 3 hand picked, and the rest hand snapped. The commercial rock trap did a fine job of taking out many of the heavier green bolls, rocks and heavy metal objects, but some of the cotton that went to the Wilemon Gin in 1951 was in such poor condition that little could be done to protect its inherent quality.

Strippers were lowering harvesting costs in the area, all right, but growers knew they had to do something to get a better product to the gins. In our Sept. 29, 1951 issue we told how many of them killed leaves on the plants with applications of pentachlorophenol mixed with diesel fuel. Some, we reported, got a good kill and took stripped cotton to the gins that graded Middling, but this was the exception and not the rule. Where a poor kill was obtained, and especially when the strippers got a lot of green

TRAMP METAL caught by the permanent magnet installed in the green boll trap at the Wilemon Gin.

CG&OMPRESS Photo.



SHOWN HERE, left-to-right order: seed cotton from trailer at top of page; green bolls from this cotton, caught by the Government-type trap; cotton taken from the overflow; and sample of ginned cotton taken from the press box.

CG&OMPRESS Photo.





why figure FIRE as an OVERHEAD?

137 fires in only 129 gins! That's the report of the Arkansas Missouri Cotton Ginners Association for 1951. Many ginnerers—you may be among them—figure fire as a regular overhead expense.

You can cut that expense down to practically nothing by installing a *Kidde* Carbon Dioxide Fire Extinguishing System. Just a twist of the wrist when fire breaks out and carbon dioxide immediately rushes out of the storage cylinders. It races through pipes to the Multijet nozzles where it is discharged into the roll box, separators, overhead cleaners, all your most vulnerable spots. Instantly, the fire is smothered.

Down time is held to minutes, cotton damage to practically nothing. There's no residue to ruin machinery. No mess to clean up. Nothing to do but get right back to work. Write today for full information.

Kidde

Walter Kidde & Company, Inc.
1227 Main Street, Belleville 9, N. J.

bolts, the results were anything but satisfactory. Grades were low and the gins had to shut down pretty often to "pick" the saws.

Growers learned a lot about stripping in 1950 and 1951, and they did a much better job the second year than they did the first. But Wilemon was far from satisfied with his part in the rapidly developing mechanization picture. The rock trap in the airline did a very useful job; still, too many green bolls and other material were getting by to cause trouble later on in the ginning process. Except for this weak point in his operation, Perry was capable of doing a very efficient job of ginning machine-stripped cotton.

Meantime, Texas Extension Ginning Specialist Ed Bush and Alfred M. Pendleton, USDA ginning specialist, had

become more than mildly interested in what was happening in that Blackland area of Texas. So had Charles M. Merkel and Charles A. Bennett of the USDA Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss.

With Bush and Pendleton lending a hand, Wilemon made arrangements with the Laboratory to have its Government-type green boll trap installed in his gin on an experimental basis for the 1952 season. To get the best possible results, the trap was fitted with a permanent magnet to aid in taking out the smaller metal objects that were getting by the rock trap in the airline.

The results obtained this year through the addition of the Government-type green boll trap and the permanent magnet at the Wilemon Gin Company have been little short of sensational. Wilemon

says he wouldn't do without them, but he adds that the commercial rock trap deserves lots of credit for taking out much of the heavier material. He is confident that the answer to successful machine stripping and ginning of stripped cotton in the Texas Blacklands has been found.

The Government-type green boll trap more than paid its way by removing practically all of the green bolls not caught by the rock trap in the airline. But it did even more by taking out many of the immature, weather- and disease-damaged bolls. This probably reduced by an appreciable margin the amount of spotted cotton Perry ginned this year.

The part played by the permanent magnet in Perry's 1952 operation is of great importance. A glance at the accompanying photograph (at the left, bottom of page 14), which shows some of the metal objects caught by the magnet this season, is convincing evidence of how it helps to reduce fires and prevent damage to expensive ginning equipment.

Is there a "catch" in the success story about the Wilemon Gin Company and the growers in his section of Texas who did such an outstanding job of machine stripping this year? Well, maybe. The past two years have been dry years, and that fact, everybody admits, favored better stripper harvesting and better ginning. Many seriously doubt that the results obtained in 1952 can be duplicated when a wet year rolls around.

But not everybody is so pessimistic. Certainly not Perry Wilemon. In his opinion—and Perry has lived as close to the problem as anybody we know—ginning machine-stripped cotton in the Texas Blacklands is going to be routine from now on. He knows, of course, that a very wet year could and probably will affect harvesting adversely—but, he says, if the farmers can get the cotton out of the fields he will gin it, and do a good job, too.

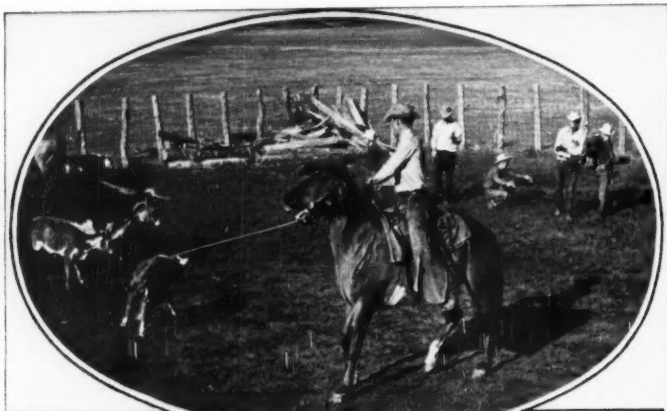
We'll make no guess about what will happen in one of those inevitable wet years, but neither are we going to sell Perry Wilemon short.

California Cooperative Limits Membership

California Cotton Cooperative Association, Bakersfield, announced during November that record cotton production has made it necessary to limit membership for the first time in history. General Manager Russell Kennedy explained that rapid movement of a large production by some 3,000 grower members had filled warehouse facilities, and that the limitation had to be placed on membership in order to take care of the regular members.

Cotton Production Shows Decline in Paraguay

The 1952-53 production of cotton in Paraguay is currently estimated at 57,000 bales compared with the revised 1951-52 crop estimate of 73,000 bales. Current acreage for harvest is estimated at 136,000 acres, a decline of 39,000 from the preceding season. USDA says that the reduction in size of the crop is due to the smaller acreage, as the average yield per acre is expected to be about the same as in 1951-52.



STRENGTH WHERE STRENGTH IS NEEDED

The Busiest Gins

DEPEND ON
HINDOO

2-LB....21-LBS.TARE

Bagging

Keep YOUR gin busy by building and maintaining a reputation for turning out the best sample of ginned lint, at a fair and reasonable ginning charge—and

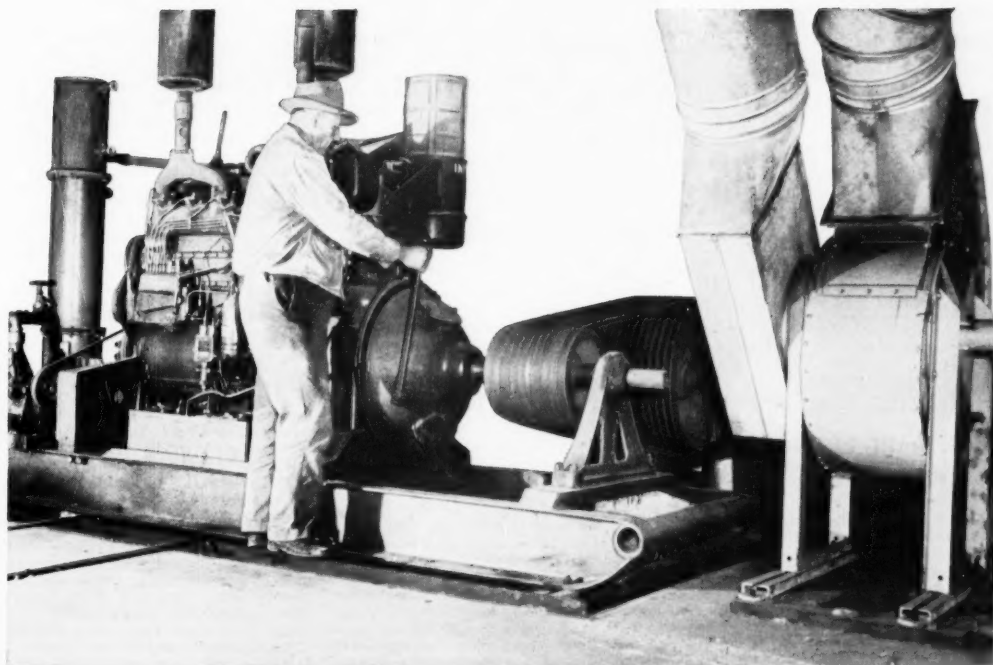
WRAP EVERY BALE
WITH GOOD, NEW, STRONG
HINDOO BAGGING



Ludlow

MANUFACTURING & SALES CO.

MEMPHIS, TENN. ATLANTA, GA. GALVESTON, TEXAS. BOSTON, MASS.



POWER BEHIND THE GIN. Gin Superintendent Givens looks over his reliable International UD-24 which helped process 3800 bales this year.

"Start it and Forget it"

**—says W. D. Givens
about his International UD-24**

Superintendent W. D. Givens, of the Camilla Gin Company, Camilla, Georgia, is a man who has no power worries. He has a 191 h.p. International UD-24 diesel engine powering his 4-stand, 80-saw gin. Here's what he says about it:

"The UD-24 engine does a nice job. We don't lack for power. You can just start the engine and forget it. We like it."

Learn more about International power's reliable performance from your International Industrial Distributor or Power Unit Dealer today. You'll like it, too!

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS**

INTERNATIONAL



**POWER
THAT PAYS**

Alabama Permits Sale of Meal and Hull Mixture

A mixture of cottonseed meal and hulls may be sold soon in Alabama, A. L. Ward, Dallas, Educational Director, National Cottonseed Products Association, has been notified by Frank M. Stewart, Montgomery, Alabama Commissioner of Agriculture. A regulation approved by the State Board of Agriculture and Industries, to become effective Jan. 10, provides that the mixture must consist of 80 percent cottonseed hulls and 20 percent of 41 percent protein cottonseed meal and must be labeled "a roughage mixture."

Permission to sell the mixture in Alabama was granted as a result of a request by the Educational Service Director on behalf of Alabama oil mills wanting to sell a meal and hull mixture.

W. M. Smith Electric Opens Shop at Lubbock, Texas

Announcement of a new service shop of the W. M. Smith Electric Company at Lubbock was made this week by A. M. Grayson, president.

"We are now serving the Southwest from three locations—Dallas, Harlingen and Lubbock," Grayson said, and, all of the three shops are on call day or night. If a motor fails we rush a loan motor to the plant and pick up the down motor for repair in our shop."

Repairs are made by factory-trained men who have facilities of modern equipment for accurate winding, balancing and testing. All three shops have

an adequate supply of copper wire readily available.

At the new service shop at Lubbock, located at the old Keeton Packing Plant, all rewinding and machine equipment will be brand new, Grayson pointed out.

H. J. Witcher will be in charge of repairs and H. R. Doughtie in charge of sales. Both men have had years of experience in the electrical field.

• Discuss Research on Cottonseed Meal

NUTRITION research workers from Experiment Stations in cotton growing states discussed their experiments with cottonseed meal during the recent annual meeting of the American Society of Animal Production, in Chicago, according to Educational Director A. L. Ward, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas.

Six different research groups presented and explained their work with cottonseed meal for beef cattle, dairy cattle and hogs. Also, many other papers presented at the meeting of the Society were indirectly related to cottonseed meal. Ward calls attention to the fact that these discussions represent only a cross section of the many experiments which are now in progress using cottonseed meal.

The Society is an organization composed of research workers, college staff members, feed manufacturers and livestock producers. The discussions at this meeting are usually limited to experimental data concerning livestock and dairy animals. Poultry feeding experiments are usually reported and dis-

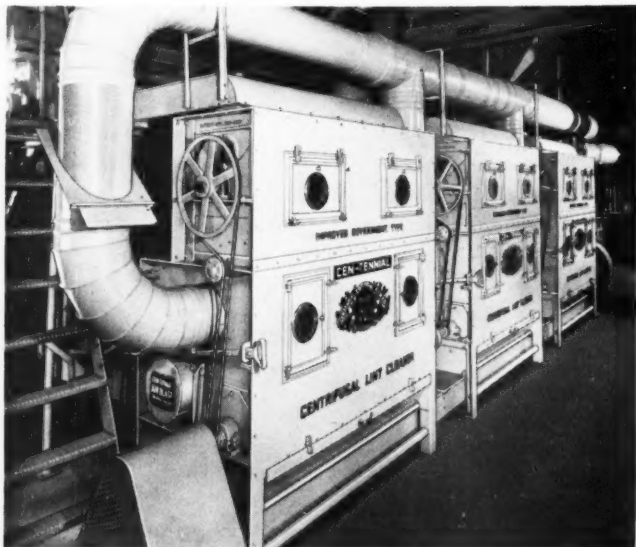
cussed at the Poultry Science Meeting which is held at a different time.

Educational Service staff members J. Van Rogers, Dalton Gandy and Garlon Harper attended the meeting to discuss these and other experiments with research workers and to meet with feed manufacturers and livestock specialists. Nutrition Assistant Harper reports that these feed manufacturers and Experiment Station research workers from all sections of the country at this meeting showed much interest in the nutrition research program which the cottonseed crushing industry has in progress.

Rains, Snow Break Drouth Over Much of Texas

Much improvement in the outlook for winter range feed and the winter wheat crop in Texas is reported by USDA as a result of rain, sleet and snow during the week ending Dec. 1. The drouth has been effectively broken in the eastern half of the state and rains have been helpful in western areas.

Farmers and ranchers in all parts of the state were wearing a broad smile because of the revived prospects for some green winter pasture and a smaller winter feed bill. In northern, eastern, and coastal counties, green feed was coming along, but still short, while in other areas most small grains, winter grass, clovers and weeds were just starting. Warmer weather was needed to bring on this much needed feed. On the High Plains snow cover closed ranges and forced increased supplemental feeding of stock. Marketing of cattle and sheep dropped abruptly as rains revived hopes for winter feed.



FOR CLEANER COTTON WITHOUT WASTE INSTALL CEN-TENNIAL IMPROVED GOVERNMENT TYPE CENTRIFUGAL LINT CLEANERS.

May be easily installed behind any make or type of gin.

Either submerged or elevated lint flue may be used.

Lint cleaners are completely enclosed eliminating the continuous use of an extra man for operation.

Three stand installation pictured at left.

Write for Bulletin 51-L

CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS

COLUMBUS, GA.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

HERE'S

**A HIRED HAND
THAT WILL WORK
FOR LESS THAN**

\$5 A WEEK!



SEEDBURO HYTROL Portable Folding Conveyor YOU NOW PAY \$25-\$200 A WEEK FOR THE WORK IT WILL DO!

Grain, Feed and Seed Men now save \$1,000 - \$10,000 each year with a Hytrol

"We are doing the same work with two men and the Hytrol that four or five men were doing before," says Duncan G. McFadyen, Upchurch, Inc., Raeford, N. C. (Estimated saving if he pays his workers \$40 a week — \$4,160.)

"With this unit two men can handle and stack more sacks of fertilizer faster and with less effort than six men formerly did," says A. J. Sharpe, Marked Tree Gin Company, Marked Tree, Ark. (Saving up to \$8,320.)

"Our 16" Hytrol is saving 50% in labor costs," says B. A. Estes, Farmers Co-op. Grain Company, Blue Rapids, Kans.

"We find the Hytrol Conveyor a great labor saver. It enables one man to care for our seed cleaning and all the piling," says I. W. Cornell, Cornell Seed Ranch, Middleton, Ida.

"We can unload a carload of feed and stack it away in half the time it used to take us, with much less labor," says A. L. Anderson, Farmers Elev. Co., Sleepy Eye, Minn.

KEEPS HELP HAPPY AND HEALTHY

Harry Heist, A. & C. Feed Company, Cheyenne, Wyo. says, "One of our problems is to keep a good man from injuring his back on the 100 pound sacks. Our Hytrol is keeping our good men with us and we are no longer selling their health."

PROTECTS BAGS, CARTONS, BLOCK SALT

A feed dealer tells us the Hytrol unloads 40,000 pounds of block salt in 1½ hours, instead of 8 hours with less breakage. Other users say the Hytrol reduces breakage of bags and cartons. Saves losses, saves time.

INCREASES STORAGE CAPACITY 10-40%

Hytrol helps you stack higher and lets you use balconies and other hard-to-get-at waste space. S. S. Savage, Everett & Savage Seeds, Chester, S. C. says, "We are stacking 22 bags high vs. a 14' Hytrol, increasing our warehouse space by at least 30%."

No other conveyor has so many features to move your materials faster, at lower cost. Low loading end saves lifting. For greater elevation — rounded wooden cleats gently hold bag or carton from slipping. To fit every need elevate your Hytrol to angle you need, even when in use. Rolls where you need help on easy-rolling swiveled wheels. Reversible belt Direction lets you unload a truck and load it up again with a flick of the switch. **Prices \$341-\$917 for 10-22 ft. Lengths.**



SEEDBURO
EQUIPMENT COMPANY

739 Converse Building

Chicago 6, Illinois

HANDY HYTROL ALUMINUM CONVEYOR

CARRY IT WHERE YOU NEED IT—Prop It Up Between Truck and Loft—Put It Horizontally Between Truck and Dock—Lay It Down on a Stairway or Floor—Plug In and Flick the Switch.



The FIRST REALLY PORTABLE CONVEYOR. Weighs less than two sacks of grain. Moves 100 pound bags or cartons up and down, in and out of box cars, trucks or storerooms, and between floors. Carry one on your truck with a handy extension cord to connect to any standard electric outlet.

PRICE COMPLETE WITH MOTOR:

13 ft.—\$392.00; 15 ft.—\$435.00; 17 ft.—\$476.00

Ward Shows Facts Needed

Challenges Urea Statement

Keeping Feeders Informed Essential for Oil Mills to Maintain Meal Markets

By A. L. WARD

Director
Educational Service, NCPA

"**UREA** Soon to Be Principal Source of Protein, Livestock Men Informed," was the headline for a newspaper account of a recent livestock meeting in Fort Worth, Texas.

This startling statement referred to a discussion by a Corn Belt cattle feeder who predicted that within five years no cottonseed meal or cake would be fed to cattle because of possible replacement with a supplement of molasses and urea. He advised the 1,400 livestock producers and leaders who attended the meeting that such a supplement could be made for one-third the cost of cottonseed meal and insisted that he would prefer to feed it.

Those who are familiar with good livestock feeding practices will immediately recognize that the recommendation and the prediction made by this feeder are without sufficient foundation. He apparently does not understand, or ignores, a great volume of experimental data which indicates that, while urea may be very helpful to "stretch or extend" any scarce supply of protein concentrates for cattle or sheep, it cannot be expected to replace cottonseed meal and other oilseed meals as the sole source of protein. Also, experiments show that when the price of grains and oilseed meals are in a normal relationship, it may be questionable to feed any urea at all because it does not supply any energy value as does cottonseed meal and other protein concentrates.

But, this incident emphasizes the need for members of the cottonseed crushing industry to keep informed on feeding information and to aggressively keep these facts before their potential feed customers. Also, we need to maintain a realistic attitude toward the possibility of such source of competition.

Conditions favorable to development of new sources of competition occur when our feed products are scarce. A blind belief that there will always be a greater market than we can satisfy makes us even more vulnerable to increased competition because it slackens our sales and educational activities which are the foundations of our markets.

We maintain our market popularity by giving service to those who use our feed products. Producing a quality product is the first essential of service. But, keeping the feeder informed on how to use that product and convinced of its value is also an important part of service. It is important to keep telling customers and potential customers that cottonseed meal is good.

We need to do more than merely hold our present markets. We must expand that demand into other markets we do not now fully possess. A backlog of increased demand and increased favor in other specialized markets may be an "ace hole card" we will be glad to have. We know that the cattle feeder mentioned has made unfounded claims; yet, we must always realize that further research and developments in such a field may produce results which are just as striking and important as those he is now erroneously claiming.

Our greatest strength may come from the realization that our weakest moment in resisting attacks on our markets is when we cannot satisfy the demand for our products.

Sorghum Grain Production Smallest Since 1939

One of the smallest volumes of sorghum grain in recent U.S. history has been produced during 1952, USDA estimates show. In addition to a reduced yield of grain, a greater than usual proportion of this year's crop was used for bundle feed, forage and pasture. Reduced supplies of hay and other roughages because of drouth in the Southwest was a major factor in the shift in the

use of the grain sorghum crop, and early frost in Oklahoma, Kansas and New Mexico stopped growth of late plantings and forced some shifts in utilization of grain sorghum acreage.

Estimated production of sorghum grain is 70,674,000 bushels, less than half the 1951 crop and the smallest production since 1939. Production in 1951 was 159,265,000 bushels, compared with the 10-year average of 132,598,000. Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas account for 83 percent of the 1952 production.

• New Furfural Drugs May Prove Useful

FURFURAL, produced from cottonseed hulls, oat hulls, corn cobs or other materials, is the source of a new family of drugs that may look promising in the treatment of diseases and tooth decay. The drugs, called nitrofurans, are being tested for their effectiveness against a number of diseases of humans, livestock and poultry.

Dr. Charles E. Friedgood and Dr. Anthony Danza, Brooklyn, used one of the new drugs, furadantin, on 22 patients with urinary infections caused by a germ which resists antibiotics and other drugs. They reported that it cured six acute infections and eight chronic infections and relieved symptoms in the other cases.

Chewing gum containing a nitrofur, furadroxy, was tested at Birmingham, Ala., on children and adults who were highly susceptible to tooth decay. Of 30 who chewed the gum after each meal, there were only 25 new instances of tooth decay over a year's time. Among 25 who chewed a gum, made the same but not containing the drug, there were 82 new spots of tooth decay. Among 25 who did not chew any gum at all, there were 106 new instances of tooth decay. Results on this small group indicate the gum, not yet developed for general use, may help reduce tooth decay.

Another form of the drug shows effect against some fungal infections, including ringworm and mange. Crystals of nitrofurazone are being added to poultry feed to protect or act against coccidiosis in poultry.

The drugs are being studied for potential uses against other human and animal diseases. One advantage is they may act against germs not affected by other drugs or be useful against germ strains which become resistant to other drugs.

• Conference on Weed Control Held

ONE of the major obstacles to be overcome before cotton production is completely mechanized was the subject of the Second Annual Conference on Weed Control held in Memphis Dec. 4-5. Attendance at the meeting was limited to persons engaged in weed control research and educational activities.

Reports were made on the experience of research workers and cotton growers during 1952 in the use of herbicides, and the effectiveness of various weed control materials, application techniques and related subjects were discussed. The summary of weed control practices which was prepared following the first conference last year is being revised in line with information presented at the 1952 conference.

No Pink Bollworms Found In San Joaquin Valley

No pink bollworms were found in the San Joaquin Valley of California in an extensive search of fields and gin trash, the California State Department of Agriculture reported Nov. 20. More than 28,000 bolls from 284 fields in Kern, Fresno, Kings, Tulare and Madera counties were examined, in addition to inspection of 3,655 bushels of gin trash.

• Plow Up Wild Cotton Used as Shrubbery

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY which a Latin-American woman had growing in her yard at Sebastian, in the Texas Lower Rio Grande Valley, consisted of 72 stalks of wild cotton which had been growing there for two years, USDA inspectors discovered recently. When the officials explained that pink bollworm regulations require the destruction of cotton stalks, she had the plants grubbed out immediately.

The wild cotton stalks were 12 feet high and about nine inches in circumference, and contained some blooms and tiny open bolls. The woman said that the greenery around her home rested her eyes and made her feel better.

Annual Research Award For Georgia Worker

Establishment of an annual agricultural research award for scientists in the University of Georgia College of Agriculture Experiment Stations has been announced by George H. King, associate director of the experiment stations.

The award of \$200 and an engraved key, sponsored by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, will be made annually, starting in 1953, to the scientist who makes the most significant contribution to Georgia's agriculture through his research work, Director King said.

The award will be limited to research workers employed at one of the University of Georgia Experiment Stations. Judging will be based on the economic importance of the contribution and the effectiveness of the presentation. For a scientist to be eligible for the award, the results of his research which will constitute the basis on which he is nominated, must be announced for the first time during 1953, although it may be the work of several years.

Judges will consist of three southern experiment station directors outside of Georgia. Nominations for the award will be made by the resident directors of the agricultural experiment stations in the state.

1,094 Cars Oil Tendered To Dallas Office

Tenders of 1,094 tank cars of crude cottonseed oil, 95,259 tons of meal and cake and 63,440 bales of linters have been received by the Dallas commodity office, USDA-PMA, through Nov. 30.

According to C. H. Moseley, Dallas commodity director, these tenders were made by 27 crushing mills in Texas, three in New Mexico and two in Oklahoma.

He added that tendering mills already have repurchased 63,279 tons of the cake and meal. The remaining 32,180 tons were sold to the Commodity Credit Corporation for delivery April through July, 1953.

The linters include 62,531 second cut, 616 bales mill-run and 293 bales first cut. They will be catalogued and stored for future sale.

To date, 1089 tank cars of the crude oil have been sold to refiners. The latest sale of 149 cars of crude was made Dec. 1 to three Texas refiners. The resultant refined oil will be repurchased by CCC as part of cottonseed price support operations.

J. S. Moore Wins in North Georgia Cotton Contest

With only one application of fertilizer and no poisonings for insect control, J. S. Moore, Bartow county, produced the first prize winning cotton crop in the North Georgia district five-acre contest. His yield on five acres was 13,560 pounds of seed cotton.

John M. Stonecypher, Stephens county, who won second place, was only 151 pounds behind Moore with a yield of 13,409 pounds on five acres. With a slightly smaller yield of 13,395 pounds, G. P. Tatum, also of Bartow county, won third place.

Announcement of these winners was

made by E. C. Westbrook and D. L. Branyon, cotton specialists of the Georgia Extension Service which conducts the five-acre cotton contest. It is sponsored by the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association.

Ban on Canadian Livestock To be Removed in March

USDA has announced that restrictions against Canadian shipments of livestock and livestock products to the U.S. will be removed March 1, provided that there are no further outbreaks of the foot and mouth disease. Lifting of the ban also will permit hunters from the U.S. to bring game across the border.

**Speeds
your weigh!**

FAIRBANKS-MORSE,

a name worth remembering

SCALES • DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES AND ENGINES • ELECTRICAL MACHINERY
PUMPS • HOME WATER SERVICE EQUIPMENT • RAIL CARS • FARM
MACHINERY • MAGNETOS

In Memphis, March 23-24-25

Expand Midsouth Gin Exhibits

■ "GINNING for Quality and Industry Efficiency" will be theme of the educational phases of displays at Midsouth Fairgrounds.

"Ginning for Quality and Industry Efficiency" will be the theme for the educational phases of the expanded displays at the 1953 Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit, March 23-24-25, at the Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn.

W. Kemper Bruton, chairman of the exhibit and executive vice-president of the Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, Blytheville, Ark., has announced that this theme was selected in recognition of the splendid progress that ginners have made in meeting the challenge of more roughly harvested cotton.

Bruton said that the theme was selected after careful consideration of the educational importance of the event by representatives of the USDA Ginning and Fiber Laboratories, the Extension Service, National Cotton Council, Memphis Cotton Exchange, USDA classing service and warehouse industry. These agencies, with cottonseed crushers and spinners, are actively cooperating in planning the 1953 event.

Plans have not been completed for the business sessions to be held at the Midsouth Fairgrounds, but it has been announced that two panels are scheduled on the exhibit theme. One will discuss "Ginning for Quality" and the other will be on "Industry Efficiency."

While ginners deserve a real tribute for their success in turning out good cotton, Bruton added, they cannot afford to become complacent, since cotton faces fierce competition and the ginner is the key man in the effort to preserve cotton's inherent qualities for the consumer.

Due to the success of the first annual exhibit, held last year at Memphis, and interest among ginners, plans are being made to expand all features of the 1953 show and greatly increased attendance is anticipated. Actively participating in the event are the Ginning Improvement Committee of the Mississippi Delta Council, the Tennessee Cotton Ginners Association, and the Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association. The two ginners associations will hold their annual conventions during the event, with headquarters at the Peabody Hotel. The National Cotton Ginners' Association also will meet in Memphis, March 25-26.

Invitations have been extended to ginners of the Louisiana-Mississippi Ginners Association, the Tennessee Valley Ginners Association of Alabama, and the Louisiana Delta Council to participate in the Midsouth Exhibit.

Members of the steering, educational and arrangements committees for the exhibit met in Memphis Dec. 3 to make further plans for the event. Members of the committees are:

Steering Committee — Bruton, chairman; E. K. Boyd, Bolivar, Tenn., president, Tennessee Cotton Ginners Association; J. P. Ross, Essex, Mo., president, Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners Association; B. F. Smith, Stoneville, Miss.,

secretary-manager, Delta Council; Ritchie Smith and Jack Criswell, Memphis, National Cotton Council, and Gerald L. Dearing, The Commercial Appeal.

Educational Committee — Ritchie Smith, chairman; John Wiggington, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Clemson, S. C.; Jack Criswell; Charles Merkel, ginning laboratory, Stoneville; Vernon Moore, fiber laboratory, Stoneville; Charles Oglesbee, ginning specialist, Atlanta; H. R. Altick, president, Memphis Cotton Exchange; George Powell, Federal Compress & Warehouse Co., Memphis; V. Alexander, Mississippi Valley Interior Warehouse Association, Memphis; C. E. Garner, Valley Oilseed Processors Association, Memphis; Clyde McWhorter, Department of Agriculture Classing Service, Memphis; Tom Johnston, ginning specialist, Stoneville; J. M. Ragsdale, ginning specialist, Columbia, Mo.; M. T. Gowder, ginning specialist, Knoxville, and Robert Sloan, cotton specialist, Little Rock.

Arrangements Committee — Bruton, chairman; Ross and Boyd; John Black, Corning, Ark.; W. A. Henderson, Jr., Marvell, Ark.; Ed Davis, Roellen, Tenn.; W. B. Shibley, Newbern, Tenn.; B. F. Smith, Stoneville, Miss.; Luther W. Wade, Greenwood, Miss.; Cecil Frazier, New Albany, Miss.; Joe Fleming, Huntsville, Ala., and C. D. Patterson, Decatur, Ala.

• Reject Requests for Open Storage Loan

CCC ANNOUNCED Dec. 2 that a request from California cotton growers that they be allowed government loans on cotton stored in the open had been refused. The request was made because of a shortage of storage facilities in growing areas to handle the 1952 crop.

Officials said the CCC felt that it does not have the legal right to assume the possible risks of losses from open storage. Last year, they said, cotton stored in the open in the West depreciated an average of \$5 a bale.

An official said California and Arizona growers without local storage could obtain loans on their cotton by shipping it to ports, either in California or the Gulf of Mexico. But many growers have preferred to keep their loan cotton closer at hand.

Check Volunteer Cotton Growth, White Urges

Texas farmers have been asked to watch for volunteer cotton growth following recent rains and to destroy new growth as a pink bollworm control measure by State Commissioner of Agriculture John C. White, Austin.

White complimented farmers on the all-out cooperation extended to the cotton destruction program this year, but expressed concern over the numerous fields reported in violation since last week's moisture.

He reminded growers the prevailing weather is ideal for pink bollworm and insect eradication for the 1953 cotton crop, provided present volunteer cotton growth is destroyed immediately.

"Now, with the weather 100 percent favorable, the fight against the pink bollworm has reached a most important and effective stage and each farmer must realize his responsibility in keeping vigilance over his own fields," he said.

Presenting

Aubrey L. Lockett

Vernon, Texas



AUBREY L. LOCKETT, Vernon, Texas, was born in Wilbarger County, Texas, July 31, 1901. After attending Bowie Commercial College and Tyler Commercial College, he entered the ginning industry in 1920 with the Aubrey L. Lockett Gins of which he is owner and manager. He is president and general manager, Lockett Seed Co. and managing partner, Lockett Farms; and chairman of the board, Waggoner National Bank of Vernon, of which he was president from 1943 to 1950.

Lockett is a director, Northwest Texas District, Boy Scouts, district director, Campfire Girls, secretary-treasurer, Santa Rosa Roundup and Livestock Association; and a member of the Vernon and West Texas chambers of commerce, Texas Seed Breeders Association, Southern Seedsmans Association, Hillcrest Country Club, Knife and Fork Club and Rotary Club.

His many activities in the cotton industry have included leadership in programs of the Texas and National ginners' associations and the National Cotton Council, and he is also an associate member of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association. He was president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 1936-38.

He married Jewell Nowlin in 1924, and has one daughter, Linda Lee.

Creamery Butter Output Exceeded by Margarine

Margarine production during the first 10 months of 1952 exceeded creamery butter production during the same period, S. F. Riepmann, Washington, president, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, reports. Margarine production was 1,049,199,000 pounds compared with 1,033,425,000 pounds of creamery butter produced.

Production of margarine during the first 10 months of this year also exceeded total 1951 margarine production for 12 months, which was 1,036,341,000 pounds, Bureau of Census reports show.



Cake is discharged in semi-dry condition by tapping leaves with rubber mallet. Air-blown cakes separate readily from all-metal leaves. All leaves are exposed as a unit for fast, easy cleaning.

New NIAGARA FILTER speeds up filtration when solids % is high!

Cuts cleaning time to minutes! Boosts filter capacity 2 to 3 times in same floor space!

This new Niagara Style H* Filter does the work of several conventional filter presses of equivalent area.

PRODUCES UP TO 3 TIMES THE OUTPUT OF CONVENTIONAL PRESSES. With high solids capacity (up to 150 cu. ft. per unit) this new filter gives you production rates 2 or 3 times as fast as cloth-covered presses. One man operating several Style-H Filters produces as much as two or three men on conventional presses.

CUTS CLEANING TIME TO MINUTES. One operator easily discharges up to 150 cu. ft. of filter cake in minutes, not hours. Filter leaves roll out as a unit, are easily accessible. Cakes are discharged quickly in semi-dry state ready for immediate disposal or recovery.

The Q/O* (quick-opening) cover of this new filter locks and unlocks with one fast, easy motion. No hand wheels, eyebolts, spokes or spiders . . . even a girl can operate it.

ENDS CLOTH REPLACEMENT AND WASHING.

All-metal filter leaves proved in use in Niagara vertical filters completely eliminate press cloths. You save entirely the costs of cloth washing, handling and replacement.

EXTRA ADVANTAGES INCLUDE—Flow rates to 1000 GPM per unit . . . All-welded leak proof construction—safe for handling volatile, flammable, explosive materials . . . Easily steam jacketed . . . Excellent cake washing characteristics . . . Sharpest filtrate clarity—approaching zero turbidity . . . Interchangeable leaves.

*Trade Mark Pat. Applied for.

For more facts—mail the coupon or write us today.



Niagara Filter
CORPORATION

IN EUROPE—NIAGARA FILTERS EUROPE, 36 Leidsegracht, Amsterdam-C, Holland

NIAGARA FILTER CORP., 3093 Main St., Buffalo 14, N.Y.
Please send me Bulletin H-1051 on the Style H Filter.

Name _____
Title _____
Company _____
Address _____
City _____ Zone _____ State _____

As Viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Good Neighbors

MECHANICAL COTTON PICKERS helped friends of the John Van Elswyk family, Madera County, Calif., be good neighbors and harvest their cotton crop for them during November. With the oldest of four children in the family gravely ill in the Fresno Community Hospital, the neighbors decided that a helping hand would be in order. After an outdoor lunch, prepared by women of the community, the men started 25 mechanical cotton pickers rolling across 120 acres on the Van Elswyk farm and gathered about 100 bales of cotton.

• Pleased with Beans

CASTOR BEAN yields and profits have been gratifying this year to farmers of Lubbock County, Texas, according to Walter Y. Wells, PMA secretary. Wells reports that most of the growers want to try more beans next year, adding that net returns at the government-guaranteed price of 10 cents per pound have compared well with returns from cotton. Many farmers made yields of 500 to above 1,000 pounds per acre.

• More Nitrogen

SYNTHETIC NITROGEN is now being manufactured on every continent of the globe, a development which the United Nations food and agriculture hails as a great forward step toward helping the world's agriculture supply food needs. World production of the fertilizer showed the greatest increase during the past year in the agriculturally-backward Middle East, and the first synthetic nitrogen plants on the African continent went into production.

FAO spokesmen say that the increasing supply of fertilizer is greatly needed in the regions where most of the world population lives and per capita food supplies are still well below prewar averages.

• Dr. Wellman Appointed

DR. H. R. WELLMAN, vice-president for agricultural sciences, University of California, Berkeley, has been appointed to the state board of agriculture by Governor Earl Warren. Dr. Wellman discussed management and costs in irrigation farming at the recent Cotton Mechanization Conference, and extracts from his address and that of other Conference speakers were published Nov. 8 in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

• Plastic Spray Bandage

A NEW PLASTIC which can be sprayed on wounds to make a transparent bandage has been developed by Dr. Daniel S. J. Choy, New York. Dr. Choy told the Association of Military Surgeons of the U.S. that the plastic material will provide a quick easy way of treating injuries caused by an atomic attack or other major disasters. He said that it can be applied by relatively untrained persons in a minimum time and hardens into a film which can be peeled off later.

Another advantage of the material is that its transparency permits a close watch of the wound for any development of infection, thus reducing the number of changes of bandages.

• Speedy Mosquitoes

MOSQUITOES were too fast for sprays to get to them in a bite test staged recently by Florida state department of health inspectors at Daytona Beach. Before the area was sprayed, the inspectors received 15 bites per minute. A few hours after spraying, they received about 50 percent more bites from a new swarm of mosquitoes that had moved in. The next morning the mosquitoes had moved on seeking more food, and the bite rate was 16 per minute. The inspectors concluded that mosquitoes are moving around too rapidly soon after hatching for effective control by spraying, and can be wiped out only after they've slowed down.

• Meat Controls Costly

MEAT CONTROLS by OPS are a waste of money that does not benefit the customer, producer or taxpayer, in the opinion of Robert J. Kleberg, president of the King Ranch, Kingsville, Texas. Kle-

berg recommended an immediate end of all OPS controls affecting the cattle industry, including elimination of compulsory federal grading, termination of wasteful and arbitrary cutting methods and ending of compulsory distribution methods.

• New Methods Recommended

NEW METHODS of teaching farmers the latest agricultural techniques were recommended to the government by the National Planning Association, a non-partisan research organization. The recommendation said that much of the current farm educational activity is being wasted on progressive farmers who do not need to be sold on improved farm methods. The association said that Extension Services should concentrate more attention on low income farming groups "who resist textbook farming as well as other changes." It added that personal demonstrations were wasteful for progressive farmers who need only to be told about improved methods through publications, radio and other indirect communications.

• Not Like Mother's

HOME ECONOMISTS have found statistics to help out husbands who have been telling their wives that the cooking today isn't "like mother used to cook." A University of Cincinnati home economist surveyed 200 housewives and found that 54 percent of them always used prepared mixes in baking cakes, and an additional 14 percent used mixes occasionally.



Planning Council Convention Entertainment

SHOWN HERE, as it met in Dallas on Nov. 22, is the General Arrangements Committee for the fifteenth annual meeting of the National Cotton Council to be held in Dallas, Jan. 26-27. Plans were outlined for such special entertainment as will be provided and which will be announced later. The Baker and Adolphus Hotels will serve as headquarters. All reservations, however, must be made through the convention bureau of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce.

Shown in the group above, seated, left to right, are: George G. Chance, chairman, Texas Unit, National Cotton Council; Col. Burriss C. Jackson, chairman, General Arrangements Committee; Jack J. Stoneham, president, Dallas Cotton Exchange; Albert R. Russell, assistant to executive vice-president, National Cotton Council. Standing, left to right: Marc Anthony, warehouseman, Dallas; W. O. Fortenberry, gin, New Deal, Texas; Karl G. Hunt, secretary, Dallas Cotton Exchange; H. E. Vaughan, vice-president, Dallas Cotton Exchange; Z. E. Black, manager, convention bureau, Dallas Chamber of Commerce; Richard Haughton, publisher, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

• Soil Conditioners Vary in Tests

USDA reports that 28 products marketed as soil conditioners have varied widely in effectiveness in preliminary screening tests by federal and state research workers. Evaluation tests confirm earlier findings that the best of soil conditioners are highly effective in stabilizing whatever structure of soil has been prepared. They hold unusual promise in certain soils for preventing soil crusting and for erosion control, USDA says.

For best results they should be applied to a well prepared seedbed. The soil should then be thoroughly mixed, and stirred again after a rain or an irrigation. Spraying a solution of soil conditioner on a heavy baked clay without cultivation cannot be expected to improve soil structure. The tests with a number of materials reveal a wide range—from 15 to 98 percent—in the amount of active ingredient used in the different commercial compounds. Users should keep in mind that the compounds are not fertilizers. They will not permanently affect the nutrient supplying capacity of the soil. The findings show they cannot increase the water-holding capacity of most agricultural soils.

Dearing Believes Cotton Market Will Improve

Gerald L. Dearing, Memphis, markets editor of The Commercial Appeal, expressed the opinion that the cotton market will improve after the first of the year in an address Nov. 25 before the Rotary Club at Indianola, Miss. Dearing blamed the present low price on the failure to begin the orderly marketing program earlier and on excessive liquidation of December contracts.

He predicted that there would be acreage controls in 1954 unless there is an especially short cotton crop in 1953.

Agricultural Workers to Meet in Fort Worth

"Gearing for a Permanent Agriculture" will be the theme of the annual convention of the Texas Agricultural Workers Association, Jan. 9-10, at the Texas Hotel in Fort Worth, C. G. Scruggs, Dallas, program chairman, has announced. Paul A. Cunyus, Stephenville, is president of the organization of professional agricultural workers in public organizations and industry, Mrs. Bernice Claytor, College Station, secretary, and R. F. Hartman, Corpus Christi, treasurer.

Plains Farmers Complete "Operation Piglift"

"Operation piglift"—the shipment of 200 pigs from the South Plains of Texas to El Salvador—has been completed, according to Walter O. Parr, Lubbock, regional director, Christian Rural Overseas Program. The pigs left Lubbock by plane Nov. 17 after having been collected from farms or purchased with funds provided by farmers of the area.

Parr, who accompanied the shipment, reports that farmers receiving the pigs and public officials were appreciative of the gift and interest of Texas farmers.

New Method of Bleaching Jute May Expand Uses

British scientists have found a bleaching process which makes jute white in color and is expected to expand its uses, according to British Information Service. The report says that jute can be made to have the feel, crispness and general appearance of linen, permitting jute to take its place among the hard wearing fabrics for fashionable clothing and furnishings.

Zach McClendon Visits Friends in Dallas

Zach McClendon, president, Drew Cotton Seed Oil Mill, Monticello, Ark., was a welcome visitor Dec. 2 at The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press office. Zach was in Dallas to visit with friends and attend some of the sessions of a meeting of anhydrous ammonia distributors.

Conway Plant at Denison Starts Shipping Oil

The new Conway Oil Company plant at Denison, Texas, shipped the first carload of salad oil during the last week of November, Charles Raschke, superintendent, reports. The plant has been shipping some partially finished oil products to other Safeway plants for several months.

When maximum production is reached about Jan. 1, the Denison plant will ship about five carloads of vegetable oil daily, Raschke said.

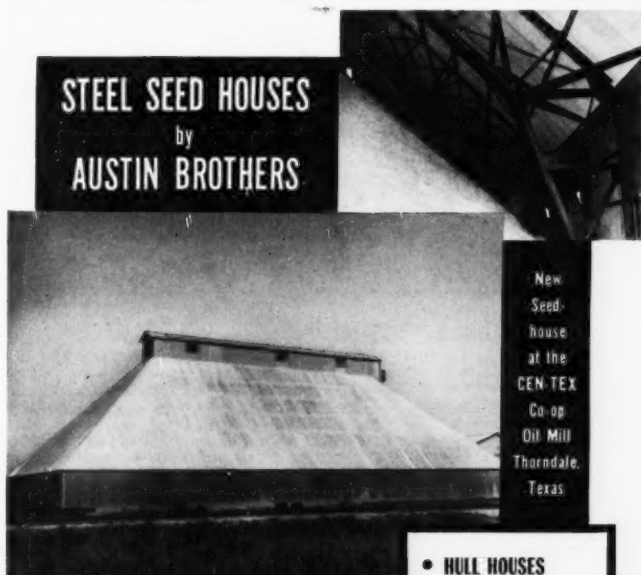
Stangel to Direct Tour

W. L. Stangel, dean of agriculture, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, will be tour director for the Panhandle and South Plains Farmers' Friendship Tour of South America starting Feb. 10. Stangel said the tour, made by air, will visit five countries in 23 days.

STEEL SEED HOUSES

by

AUSTIN BROTHERS



New
Seed-
house
at the
CEN TEX
Co-op
Oil Mill
Thorndale,
Texas

- HULL HOUSES
- MILL BUILDINGS
- STRUCTURES
- STRUCTURAL STEEL
- REINFORCING STEEL

for safer storage . . .

A steel storage house by AUSTIN BROTHERS is your best assurance for top condition in your seed.

Designed for economy by our Engineers; expertly fabricated by our experienced steel workers — there is an industrial building by AUSTIN BROTHERS to meet every requirement. Consult with us on your next building job

AUSTIN BROS.



STEEL CO.

GENERAL OFFICES

1815 COOMBS STREET

DALLAS 1, TEXAS

PLANTS

DALLAS, TEXAS

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Ezra Taft Benson

New Agriculture Secretary Man of Broad Experience

■ BENSON'S background and philosophy lead to belief he will try to reduce subsidy payments to farmers, now running at rate of some \$2 billion a year.

THE NEXT U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, is a man perhaps best described by the words frugal . . . honest . . . individualistic . . . cautious . . . religious.

One of Benson's important jobs has been as executive secretary in Washington of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, a fact that has prompted some to predict privately that the co-operatives may get special favors. This is not necessarily to be expected.

Benson believes in individual action with an almost religious fervor. He says the "personal independence and initiative" of co-op members must be maintained at all costs.

"Let cooperatives," he says, "teach the youth of America that the world does not owe them a living. Nobody owes them anything for crops they don't grow, or goods they don't produce, or work they won't do . . ."

There is little doubt that Benson's philosophy of government will prompt him to work for a shift from federal to farmer responsibility for many programs now operated by USDA. On this point he is thought to be more determined than Sen. Robert Taft of Ohio, who is a distant relative.

Benson almost certainly will bend his efforts toward reducing the number and amount of federal subsidies now going to U.S. farmers at the rate of some \$2 billion annually. His big problem will be to find substitutes for present subsidy programs that square up with the political facts of life.

In recent years, many influential Republicans have gone along with federal farm programs that are paternal, if they are anything. They have often felt they had to do it, in order to win re-election.

President-elect Eisenhower himself went beyond the GOP platform during the campaign to promise that the present rigid, 90 percent-of-parity price supports for basic crops would be continued through 1954. This government guarantee of profit . . . that his party is pledged to continue for two years . . . cannot be expected to make Benson jump with joy.

But he's a man to keep promises, as a story from his youth illustrates. At the time, he was studying at Iowa State College in Ames, and had been offered attractive scholarships to continue his college work.

He turned them down, returning to run the family farm in southern Idaho . . . because of an earlier promise to see that his brothers got through school.

Benson's passion for individualism—and dislike for paternalism in government—are clear from recent remarks that he put on the record. For instance:

"Compared with the all-too-common philosophy that government should protect one from the cradle to the grave, the founders of this nation



EZRA TAFT BENSON

taught that 'that government is best which governs least' . . .

"Every young man requires the spur of insecurity to force him to do his best. In some way we must inspire him to do his best . . .

"We must take a stand against undue governmental paternalism and be willing to stand up and be counted . . .

"Can any man be politically free who depends upon the State for sustenance?"

There's no reason to suppose that the new Secretary will discriminate in favor of one agricultural region of the country as opposed to others. A Westerner, his schooling and experience with agriculture are broad. His cooperative work has prompted concern for special problems of agriculture in all parts of the country, including the South.

Born in Whitney, Idaho, on Aug. 4, 1899, Benson is the great grandson of Ezra T. Benson who entered the Salt Lake Valley with Brigham Young in 1847. Since his birth, the Secretary-designate has been steeped in history and traditions of the Mormon religion, as well as one of its leaders.

His education is in the specialties of agricultural economics and marketing, and he has been both a county agent and state Extension Service employee. He was educated at Utah State Agricultural College, Brigham Young University, Iowa State College and the University of Southern California.

Appointed one of twelve Apostles, or governors, of the Mormon Church in 1943, he was named in 1946 to preside as president of the European Mission of

the Church in London. During this time he traveled across Europe and back many times to re-establish church missions and administer aid to war veterans.

A man of strong spiritual feelings, he has said:

"We claim to be a Christian nation, but we ignore, in large measure, the teachings of Christ. As a nation we need the refining and sustaining influences which come from obedience to divine law . . ."

U.S., China Grow Over 90 Percent of Soybeans

More than 90 percent of the 1952 world soybean production, estimated by USDA to be the second largest crop on record, was concentrated in the U.S. and China. The remainder was grown in scattered areas, principally Japan, Indonesia, Korea, Canada and Brazil.

Now estimated at 650,000,000 bushels, world 1952 soybean production was exceeded only by the 1950 crop of 671,700,000 bushels. The 1951 crop was 640,000,000 bushels. The increase from 1951 represents the expansion which is estimated for the free world on the basis of comparatively reliable information. With reliable data lacking for the China mainland, the Soviet Union, North Korea and the Balkan countries, excepting Yugoslavia, estimated output in these areas is largely speculative, USDA says.

The areas of the free world account for over one-half of the estimated soybean production. The U.S. alone has produced about 45 percent of the total in recent years compared with only about 12 percent in prewar years. This year's soybean harvest in the U.S., estimated at 289,300,000 bushels, is the second largest ever produced, surpassing 1951 by 3 percent and reaching 97 percent of the all-time high of 1950. A record acreage was harvested for beans. The harvesting season was perhaps the most favorable of record. Harvesting losses were considerably less than usual and the quality of the crop in most producing areas is reported as exceptionally good.

Canadian soybean production, currently confined to Ontario, has set a new record for the ninth successive year. Output is up 7 percent from last year and is 20 times the prewar volume. Acreage also was at a new high.

European soybean production is comparatively small and is concentrated almost entirely in the Balkan countries. The harvest in this area undoubtedly was down sharply because of severe drought throughout the season.

Soybean production and acreage in Japan declined by about 2 percent from the 1951 crop, which represented the highest level of production since the early 1920's. A gradual expansion in Indonesian soybean production has been reported and the 1952 crop may have increased significantly from 1951.

Agricultural Workers to Meet in New Orleans

Approximately 1,000 agricultural workers are expected to attend the annual meeting of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Feb. 9-11, in New Orleans. A number of committee meetings and meetings of specialists in agricultural fields will be held during the convention.

Effective Seed Treatment Benefits YOU and YOUR CUSTOMER

BE SURE ALL SEED IS
TREATED PROPERLY WITH

CERESAN®

Even with the best cotton seed, even with the newest varieties, many cotton growers have suffered poor germination, poor stands, disappointing yields. These troubles result from seed rot, damping off, angular leaf spot and anthracnose.

Proper treatment pays two ways. Trouble can start if seed isn't treated, or if treating is not done carefully. When good seed is properly treated with "Ceresan" seed disinfectant, growers get good disease control and good stands.

Growers get better yields . . . up to 40% better, even in unfavorable seasons, as long as seed is properly treated with "Ceresan."

Your benefits come at ginning time when the larger crop from treated seed comes in, and in repeat business from satisfied customers. It pays to make sure your operators apply the right amount of "Ceresan."

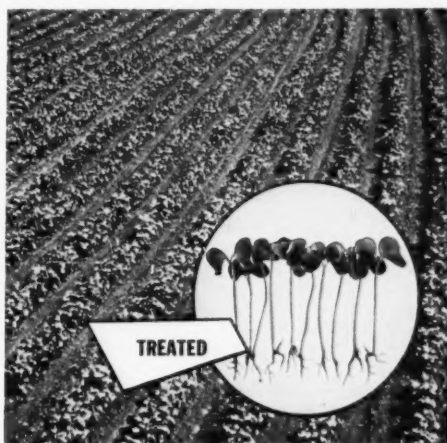
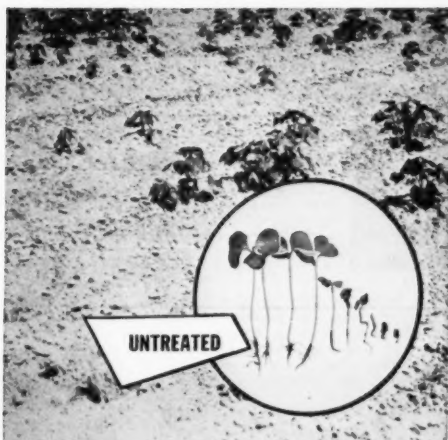
For full details on effective seed treating, write to Du Pont, Semesan Section, Wilmington, Delaware.



CERESAN®

Seed Disinfectant and Protectant

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY



USE TREATED GRAIN AND GRASS SEED, TOO

"Ceresan" seed treatment for grain controls seed rot, seedling blights, many kinds of smut on wheat, oats, barley and rye. Helps produce better stands and better yields of clean grain

"Arasan" seed treatment for grass and legumes controls seed rot and seedling blight, helps these tiny seeds to get a strong start. Improves stands and vigor resulting in better yields and pasture crops.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENTS

MECHANICALLY DELINTED COTTONSEED

2% "Ceresan" Dry 6 oz. 100 lbs.
"Ceresan" M Dry or Slurry 3 oz. 100 lbs.

ACID-DELINTED COTTONSEED

2% "Ceresan" Dry 4 oz. 100 lbs.
"Ceresan" M Dry or Slurry 2 oz. 100 lbs.

FUZZY COTTONSEED

2% "Ceresan" Dry 9 oz. 100 lbs.
"Ceresan" M Dry or Slurry 4½ oz. 100 lbs.

From our Washington Bureau



By **FRED BAILEY**

Washington Representative

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **PMA to be Ended**—Early moves can be expected from the incoming Agriculture Secretary, Ezra T. Benson, to dismantle the USDA's Production Marketing Administration, putting more of its functions in state and local agencies of government.

The PMA long has been a favorite target of GOP critics who charge that employees of the agency spend time and effort that should be put on farm problems in getting farmers to "vote right." PMA handles conservation payments, price supports, and other programs involving large outlays of federal funds.

Getting rid of such functions probably will be much more difficult than the comparatively easy task of chopping up the agency itself. Take the case of price supports, for example.

It is clear from his record that federal subsidy in any form rests heavily on the conscience of Benson. His philosophy does not permit him to look forward with any pleasure to keeping the GOP campaign pledge to maintain crop supports at 90 percent of parity through 1954.

While present supports are in force, however, he is expected to start an active search for a substitute support program to be put into effect in 1955. Emphasis will be placed on methods that would permit more farmer control and farmer financing.

In the search for a method of supporting perishable commodities, as in the case of crops, the same self-help features are likely to be stressed. During the campaign the GOP made no pledges to support specific perishable products, but they did promise to seek a method of doing the job on a sound long-term basis.

Present, limited methods of supporting perishables are likely to be continued for at least a year or two. They involve broadscale CCC buying whenever the Secretary thinks prices have declined too far, and surplus removal for school lunches.

• **To Follow Hoover Report**—Plans of the new administration for changes at USDA are expected to follow lines laid down earlier in Hoover Commission studies on government reorganization. Some of the recommended changes already have been made by the outgoing Truman administration.

A case in point is the Brannan effort to streamline and coordinate conservation activities within the Department. Most recent change involves the switch of crop- and soils-management research from the Soil Conservation Service to a research agency, the Bureau of Plant Industry. SCS takes over from the Bureau its work in surveying soils needs of farmers across the country.

Both moves are considered to be more nearly in line with basic functions of each agency. The shift of soils research to Plant Industry could mean more funds

for the work, in light of GOP promises of higher appropriations for farm research.

• **More Optimism on Exports**—There is more optimism in Washington than awhile back about the export outlook for farm commodities.

For one thing, the Eisenhower appointments to cabinet and other high posts have encouraged those in favor of liberal trade policies. Most of the appointees have been from the so-called "Dewey wing" of the party, rather than the more isolationist "Taft wing."

Direct and indirect aid to European countries is expected to be not much less than in the past year. Meanwhile, dollar earnings of Europe are at a substantially higher level than a year ago.

All of this, in the view of trade experts here in the USDA, and at the National Cotton Council, will mean exports during the next marketing year of some 4 to 4½ million bales of cotton, as previously predicted. They say that early figures showing cotton exports running some 50 percent below last year resulted in some misleading reports.

It is possible that this year's export total will be as little as a million bales under the 5.8 million shipped abroad last year.

• **Cotton Goal Unchanged**—New bosses at USDA are expected to go along with the 1953 cotton production goal on the theory that growers are in the mood to plant close enough to it to avoid a burdensome surplus at the end of the current marketing year.

Estimate is that the carryover next summer will be in the neighborhood of 3.5 million or 4 million bales. If it gets to be much above that, officials warn, the result could be rigid acreage and marketing controls in 1954.

• **Conservation Battle**—You can expect a red-hot battle in the new Congress over conservation payments that are now going to farmers at the annual rate of about \$250 million. The large farm organizations are dead-set against continuing the benefits at that high rate, but they are going to have trouble getting lawmakers to listen closely.

Southern legislators who will still hold the balance of power on the Senate and House agriculture committees are strong for the conservation payments program. Many of the Republicans have gone along in the past, including the two men who are to be chairmen of the committees—Sen. George Aiken of Vermont and Rep. Clifford Hope of Kansas.

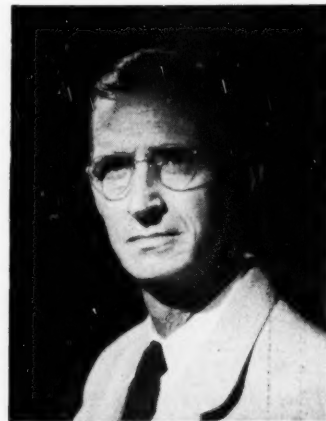
The new Agriculture Secretary, judging by his past, will be sympathetic with those who want to cut down on conservation subsidies. He is expected to be much closer to the farm groups that want the same thing—notably the Farm Bureau and National Grange—than his predecessor.

In the final analysis, the Southern lawmakers are likely to have the big say-so on whether conservation payments are cut. Chances are that most of them won't look upon the idea with much favor, unless they are offered an alternative to the present program.

• **Defense Cuts Likely**—It is now clear that Eisenhower will have to go to work on defense spending if he is to carry out his party's intentions to cut the new federal budget upwards of \$10 billion. Statisticians calculate that if non-defense agencies were cut back to the budget of 1940 the total savings would be approximately \$3 billion . . . and the world has changed considerably since 1940.

In his efforts to cut defense funds, Eisenhower is expected to have considerable opposition on Capitol Hill, including some from GOP lawmakers. Slashing defense items is not considered to be politically healthy, and lawmakers are inclined to go along with military men on their requests.

However, the President-elect is expected to remind the Congress that the it has both authority and responsibility over the military, in money matters as well as on constitutional questions. In the course of the campaign, he emphasized that "the defense program is where the largest savings can be made" on the huge federal budget.

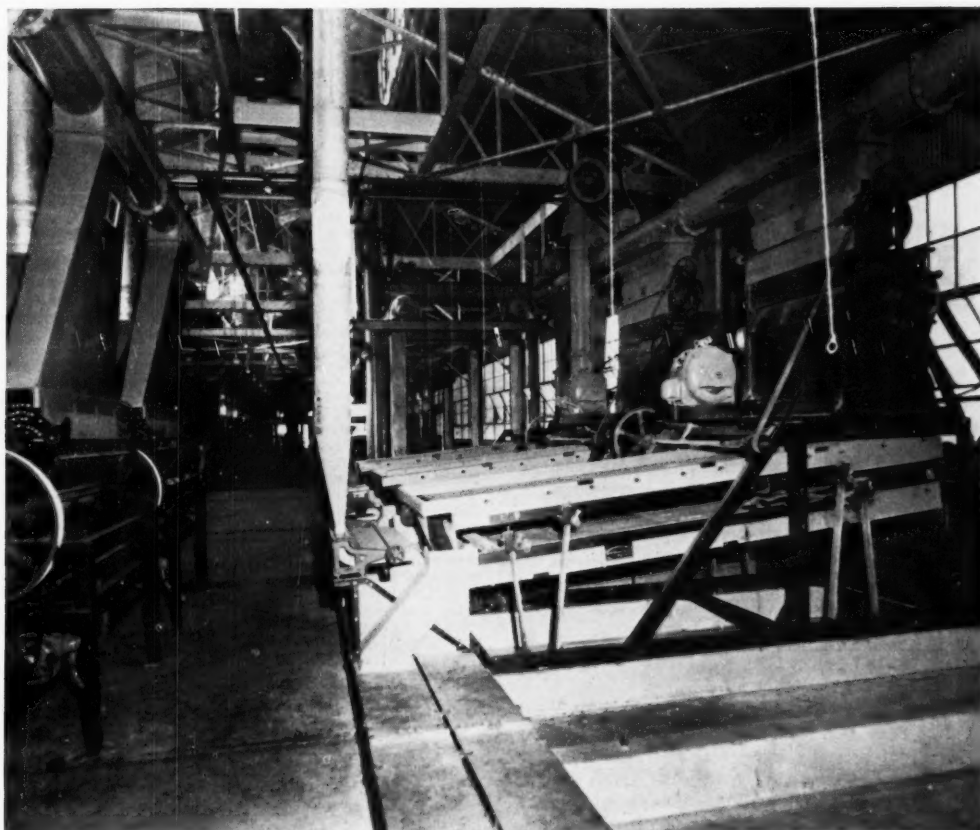


Death of William E. Meek Results from Accident

WILLIAM E. MEEK (above), Greenville, Miss., died Nov. 25 from cold and exhaustion after the boat in which he and N. A. MacFarlane, Memphis, were hunting was swamped in rough water on Lake Whittington, near Scott, Miss. From 1945 to 1952 Meek headed the regional cotton mechanization project for USDA at the Delta Branch Station, Stoneville, resigning last spring to become co-owner of Farm Machinery Inc., Greenville. He is survived by his wife and two daughters. After the boat overturned, MacFarlane swam with Meek for 3½ hours before reaching the shore. Meek was weak but still alive, but was dead by the time that MacFarlane could bring help from the nearest plantation, two miles away. The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press joins his many friends throughout the industry in extending sympathy to his bereaved family.

LOWER OIL LOSS
FLEXIBLE PROTEIN CONTROL

CARVER
HULLING and SEPARATING
MACHINERY



CARVER COTTON GIN CO.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

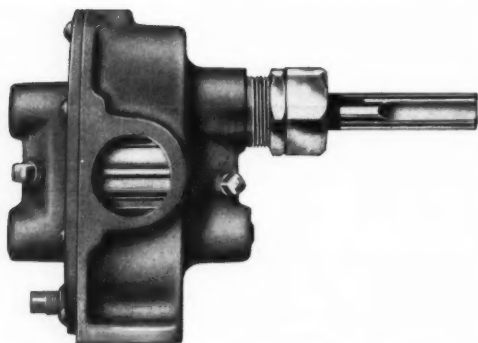
Phone or write our nearest office

MEMPHIS
146 E. BUTLER ST.

DALLAS
3200 CANTON ST.

ATLANTA
FOSTER ST.

FRESNO
3342 S. MAPLE ST.



\$100,000 BONUS to users of OBERDORFER PUMPS

To improve the quality of our bronze spraying pumps, we have spent this year over \$100,000.00 on complete redesign and purchase of vastly more accurate and efficient tools and fixtures for the machines which turn out our pump parts. When assembled, these interchangeable parts comprise Oberdorfer Bronze Metering Pumps which more than ever warrant their reputation as *the world's standard for agriculture*.

Improved quality may be measured in any pump by increased length of satisfactory service life. Oberdorfer agricultural pumps of 1953 *will last from 2 to 5 times longer than their predecessors*.

Moreover, because of greatly increased sales, we anticipate *no increase in the cost to you of these longer-lasting pumps*. This is our third successive year without any price increase.



To those few manufacturers of spraying equipment not presently using Oberdorfer all-bronze pumps, we suggest that if you elect to remain competitive, you will eventually buy Oberdorfer—and that increased quality and unchanged prices make 1953 a good year to start.

Drop us a note for the details of our 1953 designs and prices.

**Agricultural Pump Div., Oberdorfer Foundries, Inc.
15212 Thompson Rd., Syracuse, N. Y.**

OBERDORFER BRONZE SPRAYING PUMPS

At Memphis, Dec. 10-11

Program Announced for 1952 Insect Control Conference

■ **SIXTH ANNUAL** conference on insect problems to be attended by more than 800 persons. Pink bollworm menace to entire Cotton Belt will be a major subject of discussion.

DETAILS of the program for the sixth annual Cotton Insect Control Conference to be held Dec. 10-11 at the Hotel Peabody in Memphis have been announced by the National Cotton Council. More than 800 leaders of groups concerned with controlling cotton pests are expected to attend.

State recommendations for cotton insect control will be issued at the close of the meeting. Scheduled for release at the same time is a report of a conference of federal and state entomologists, compiled following a three-day session, Dec. 7-9. This preliminary meeting is sponsored by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

The state recommendations, along with the report compiled by the preliminary meeting of entomologists, provide a basis for guides in cotton insect control for the use of farmers during 1953.

The complete conference program, released by the Council, follows:

Wednesday morning, Dec. 10, Robert R. Coker, Coker Pedigreed Seed Company, Hartsville, S. C., general conference chairman, presiding.

Welcome and introductory remarks—Claude L. Welch, director of production and marketing division, National Cotton Council, Memphis.

"Benefits to Farmers from a Unified Cotton Insect Control Program"—G. G. Gibson, director, Texas Agricultural Extension Service, College Station.

"Land-Grant Colleges and Cooperative Agricultural Programs with Private Industry"—R. F. Poole, president, Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C.

"Issues Involved in Pesticide Legislation"—F. C. Bishopp, assistant chief, BEPQ-USDA, Washington; "Public Health Aspects of Insecticides." W. J. Hayes, Jr., chief, toxicology section, U.S. Public Health Service, Savannah, Ga.

Wednesday afternoon—L. F. Curl, director, southwestern region, BEPQ, San Antonio, presiding.

Panel discussion, "Problems—Real and Imaginary—in Regulating Insecticide Use"—G. C. Decker, panel leader, head, section economic entomology, Illinois State Natural History Survey, Urbana. Panel members are: E. W. Constable, state chemist, Raleigh, N. C.; Robert T. Gast, department of entomology, North Carolina State College; D. Gray Miley, manager, The Panther Burns Company, Leland, Miss.; L. A. Caruth, head, department of entomology, University of Arizona, Tucson; Harvey Bales, director, National Insecticide Association, Glendale, Ariz.

"Cotton Defoliation—A Promising Aid for Insect Control"—E. W. Dunnam, entomologist, BEPQ, Stoneville, Miss.; A. J. Chapman and H. R. Carns, collaborators; "Research Highlights 1952"—M. D. Farrar, head, department of entomology, Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C.; "Promising New Developments in Insecticides"—J. C. Gaines, head, department of entomology, Texas A. & M. College.

Thursday morning, Dec. 11—H. G. Johnston, head, research development, production and marketing division, National Cotton Council, Memphis, presiding.

"Insect Problems Lower Rio Grande Valley 1952 and Results of Control Program"—A. N. White, Extension entomologist, Texas Extension Service, Weslaco.

"Cooperative Program for Pink Bollworm Control in Texas, 1952"—C. B. Spencer, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas; "The Pink Bollworm Situation—A Beltwide Menace"—A. S. Hoyt, chief, BEPQ, Washington.

"The Quarantine and Control Program for Pink Bollworm"—R. W. White, project leader, Pink Bollworm Control, BEPQ, San Antonio. "Plans for Expanded Research Program on Pink Bollworm"—K. P. Ewing, entomologist, BEPQ, Waco, Texas.

Thursday afternoon—L. D. Newsom, entomologist, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, presiding.

Panel discussion: "Observations and Experiences with Insecticides, Spraying and Dusting Equipment 1952"—W. A. Ruffin, panel leader, Extension entomologist, Alabama Extension Service, Auburn. Panel members are:

C. R. Jordan, Extension entomologist, Georgia Extension

Service, Athens; S. L. Calhoun, consulting engineer, Agricultural Chemicals, Inc., Greenville, Miss.; Gordon Barnes, Extension entomologist, Arkansas Extension Service, Fayetteville; C. A. King, Jr., entomologist, the Geigy Company, McGregor, Texas; C. W. Kennedy, manager, Ashley Plantations, Tallulah, La.

"Systemic Insecticides"—E. E. Ivy, entomologist, BEPQ, College Station, Texas; "The Insecticide Situation 1953"—L. S. Hitchner, executive secretary, National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Washington.

Distribution of entomologists conference report and 1953 state recommendations.

At San Antonio, Jan. 5-6

Directors of Texas Ginnners to Meet

■ COMMITTEE meetings, banquet, tour for wives among features planned. Allied industry representatives and others interested invited.

The program for the 1953 directors' and allied industry meeting of the Texas Cotton Ginnners' Association, to be held Jan. 5-6 at the Plaza Hotel in San Antonio, was announced this week by Jay C. Stilley, Dallas, executive vice-president. Stilley announced that, as in the past, officials of various state and federal agencies, representatives of allied industries and interested ginnners, in addition to association officers and directors, are invited to attend this meeting. S. N. Reed, O'Brien, is president, and Jerome Jalufka, Robstown, is vice-president.

The association's special finance committee, headed by C. L. Walker, Jr., Temple, and Cleve Tandy, Los Fresnos, will meet at 7 p. m. Sunday, Jan. 4 to discuss information to be submitted to the directors' meeting Monday morning. Stilley said this would be the only meeting on Sunday.

Officers and directors of the association will meet at 9:30 Monday morning, Jan. 5, adjourning at 12:15 for lunch. No special luncheon is planned, Stilley said. Individual committee meetings will start at 1 p. m. The chairmen and co-chairmen of committees scheduled to meet are:

Convention—M. R. Teinert, Walburg, and E. E. Moss, Roaring Springs.

Pink Bollworm and Insect Control—Jerome Jalufka, Robstown, and H. P. Donigan, Brookshire.

Bur Burners, Sterilizers and Health—J. E. Morgan, Plum, and B. T. Juvenal, Vernon.

Insurance—Walter Evans, Lorena, and R. L. Massey, Pilot Point.

Fire and Accident Prevention—R. L. Horton, Abilene, and R. K. Phillips, Sugarland.

Labor—Jack Lomax, San Benito, and S. N. Reed, O'Brien.

General—W. D. Watkins, Abilene, and G. A. Gerdes, Sinton.

Stilley said that all representatives attending and their wives are invited to a banquet at 7 p. m. Monday.

At a general meeting to be held at

9:30 a. m. Jan. 6, all committee chairmen will make reports. Everyone attending the San Antonio gathering is invited to this general meeting which will adjourn at noon.

A special event for wives will be a tour starting from the Plaza Hotel at 1 p. m. Monday, sponsored by the chamber of commerce and cotton interests of San Antonio and the association. A mid-day snack will be served at one of the city's outstanding restaurants.

If enough persons from the Dallas area plan to use plane travel, the association offices will make arrangements with Braniff Airways for chartered planes to leave Dallas at 7 a. m. Jan. 5 and return to Dallas at 5:30 p. m. Jan.

6. Those desiring accommodations should notify the association office, 109 N. Second Avenue, Dallas. Stilley said the association office also will be glad to make hotel or other reservations on request, but asked that they be notified as soon as possible.

Directors of MCPA Hold Special Meeting

Directors of the Missouri Cotton Producers Association, Portageville, held a special meeting Nov. 25 at which officers and board members reviewed activities of the year and laid plans for 1953. The 1952 legislative program was reviewed in detail.



Southwide

Quick Delivery Service
from our
3 Processing Plants at
VERNON, TEXAS • VICKSBURG, MISS.
HOBART, OKLAHOMA



FEATURING: Chemically Delinted Mississippi Blue Tag, Grade A, Certified Cottonseed, and all Popular Texas Varieties.

COMPLETE: 3 Ultra Modern Delinting Plants with latest Patented Machinery Warehouses, Trackage and Sales Offices.

Write or Call Vernon Office

COTTONSEED DELINTING CO. of Vernon, Texas

HOBART
OKLA.

Processors and Distributors

VICKSBURG
MISS.

Chemically Delinted Cottonseed



Excellent Completely Modern Used

ANDERSON TWIN MOTOR

Super Duo Expellers,

36" Cookers, 14" Conditioners.

FRENCH 4-Section Presses,

5-High, 72" Motor Driven Cookers.

PITTOCK AND ASSOCIATES

Glen Riddle, Pa.

• Beer Drinking Steer Wins at Chicago

DRINKING BEER paid off for a Polled Hereford steer from Tallulah, La., winner of a blue ribbon at the Chicago International Livestock Exposition Nov. 30. The steer was picked as the outstanding animal in his class. Jim Brown, 12 years old, is the owner of the animal.

Jim's father, president of the Louisiana Hereford and Polled Hereford associations, says that he has been giving his show animals beer—in moderation—for several years. He thinks the foamy beverage is an excellent method of filling out show animals for a brief time when they refuse to eat.

North Carolina Dean to Head Iowa State

Dr. James H. Hilton, dean of North Carolina State College school of agriculture, Raleigh, will become president of Iowa State College, Ames, next July. He has been dean at North Carolina since 1948.

Drouth Hay Deliveries

More than 60,000 tons of hay have been delivered to Texas farmers in drouth areas, but deliveries represent only about 25 percent of the amount of hay requested from the PMA, according to B. F. Vance, College Station, state PMA chairman.

• Decline in Peanuts May Be Ending

THE DECLINE in acreage of peanuts picked and threshed which has taken place each year since 1948 may be ending, the November bankers farm bulletin issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta suggests. The bulletin points out that the current crop is the smallest since 1939 and the total supply is about at the level of domestic disappearance for food uses.

Peanut production increased steadily from 1909 to 1939, expanded sharply during the war years, and reached a peak in 1948. This expansion was brought about largely by changes in acreage. Since 1941, acreage allotments have been the principal production control mechanism, and peanuts produced on allotted acreage have been used for oil only when yields were higher than normal, the bank says.

"In earlier years, as production increased, domestic consumption also increased. Between 50 and 75 percent of the domestic disappearance of peanuts is for edible purposes. In 1920-21 the per capita consumption was 2.8 pounds. The 1942-46 average was 6 pounds, an increase probably reflecting a substitution of peanut products for other foods. In 1949-50, consumption dropped to about 4 pounds. Exports were small until 1945, when large quantities were shipped abroad to be crushed. Exports continued high through 1948, but in 1949 and 1950 began a sharp decline.

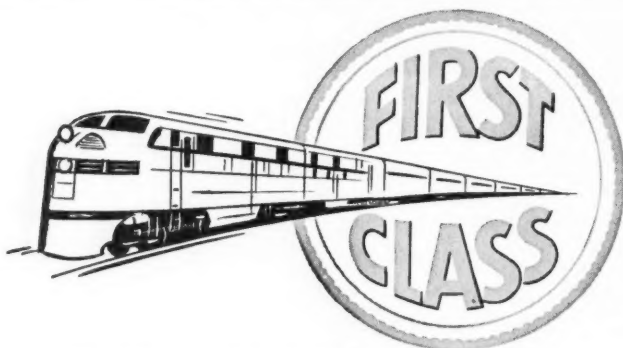
"Peanut production now is about equal to the amount that can be consumed in the domestic market at the support price. Practically no peanuts will be exported this year and only those that fail to meet standards for other uses will be crushed. If production is to stabilize at the 1952 level, which reflects a declining domestic demand, producers may begin to fit the smaller acreage into their rotations. When peanut acreage was expanding rapidly, farmers found that continual production year after year on the same land resulted in reduced yields. At least a three-year rotation is necessary to maintain consistently high yields."

Fred Darragh, Jr. Heads Arkansas Feed Group

Fred Darragh, Jr., Darragh Co., Little Rock, is the new president of the Arkansas Feed Manufacturers Association elected at the annual meeting in Little Rock. Collier Wenderoth, O. K. Feed Mills, Fort Smith, is vice-president and James Dunaway, Thibault Milling Co., Little Rock, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

British Farmer to Show How to Grow Wheat

A British farmer is coming to Oklahoma next spring to show Americans how to grow wheat the English way. Dick Turrell, Wigganhall St. Mary, England, made 3½ tons of wheat an acre on his wheat farm last year, and has accepted the invitation of an Oklahoma farmer to come to this country next April to advise him on wheat growing. British authorities believe that Turrell has set a world's record for wheat yields.



FIRST CLASS ONLY for LINTERS

Ship linters in clean cars only!

Large new markets open to linters today set high standards of color, staple length, and, above all, purity. To meet these standards, to sell in these new markets, it is vital that linters be kept clean and shipped clean. They should have "first-class" transportation . . . only the cleanest cars.

For the paper industry, Railway Supply is now furnishing "Paper-Rated" linters—only those linters which meet the needs of the industry.

Prepare your linters for the highest end use . . . "Paper-Rate" them. Write us . . . let Railway Supply assist you in meeting the growing needs of new markets.



Railway

SUPPLY AND MANUFACTURING CO.

335 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati 1, Ohio

NEW YORK-CHICAGO-ATLANTA-CHARLOTTE-MEMPHIS-DALLAS-LOS ANGELES-PHILADELPHIA

PROOF OF PROFITS

from

Statifier* Moisture Restoration

Gins can not afford to turn off the Statifier lint slide misting nozzles to make a comparative test for staple length of the same kind of cotton pressed without moisture, and pressed with Statifier moisture restoration. But when there is an electric power failure in a gas or diesel-powered gin a comparative test is made, as Statifier units use electric power.

Here is the PMA classing office report for 16 bales pressed without restoring moisture: There were 9-26's - 6-28's and 1-29.

Here is the PMA classification of 10 bales pressed after electric power was restored and 8 pounds per bale of Statifier wet water solution added: Dry, twisted fibers were straightened, there were no 26's - 5-28's and 5-29's.

This information is from Mr. Roy Forkner, owner of the Canyon Gin, RFD No. 1, Lubbock, Texas, president of the Plains Ginners' Association whose members will gin more than one million bales this season.

STATIFIER CONCENTRATE MAKES THE WET WATER SOLUTION AND IS SOLD BY: Lummus Cotton Gin Company, Memphis, Tenn., The Murray Company of Texas, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., The Murray Company of Texas, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, and Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Ark.

Write for Bulletins: "MOISTURE MEANS MONEY" and "STATIFIER CONCENTRATE TESTS"

KEMGAS PROCESS COMPANY

Mail Address, 2414 Fifteenth Street

Plant, 600 N. College

LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Phones 2-3692 and 2-2894

*Reg T-M

Announcing . . . the opening of our Service Shop at **LUBBOCK**

All new rewinding and machine
equipment to be installed



- Call us anytime—day or night, anywhere—and we will deliver a loan motor to your plant via one of our standby trucks and pick up your equipment for repair.
- Our men are factory trained; our facilities include accurate balancing and testing equipment; and we have a large supply of copper wire available.
- Your motor is returned to you expertly reconditioned and guaranteed.

Partial list of motors we have for immediate delivery:

- 1 300 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
- 1 250 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 4 200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
- 6 200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 4 150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
- 2 150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 3 125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 2 125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
- 2 125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 1 100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
- 2 100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
- 4 100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
- 2 75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
- 2 75 hp. 3/60/2200/1200 rpm, squirrel cage

- Complete starting equipment available for above motors.
- Fans and press motors and all other ratings in stock.

We are as close as your telephone

W. M. SMITH ELECTRIC CO.

8th & Quirt St. 502 E. Buchanan
Lubbock, Texas Harlingen, Texas
3-4711 3905

3200 Grand
Dallas, Texas
HUnter 2801

Classified Advertising

RATES: Ten cents per word, per insertion. Include your firm name and address in count. Minimum advertisement \$2.00. Strictly cash basis—enclose check with order. Write copy plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Anderson Expellers, French screw presses, cookers, dryers, rolls.—Pittcock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, heaters-shakers, Carver liners, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE—Everything for hydraulic press rooms—141-saw liners—No. 199 seed cleaner—42" Chandler huller—filter presses—Carver meats purifier—electric motors—screw conveyor and hangers.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone PRospect 5958.

FOR SALE—Three French 3-section mechanical screw presses.—Swift & Co. Soybean Mill, P. O. Box 68, Champaign, Ill.

FOR SALE—Complete hydraulic oil mill less buildings. Mill equipped with power, three presses, cookers, formers, cake stripper, cutter and rolls. Cake mill, separating unit, heaters, protein machine, 10 liners, Martin lint handling equipment. Helm saw filter, press box, seed house equipment and oil tanks. Also two cotton gins with or without buildings.—Union Cotton Oil Co., Prague, Okla.

FOR SALE—Super duo expellers, will rebuild for preprocessing. Also used solvent extraction and hydraulic machinery.—L. L. Ford Associates, Phone 9525, Greenville, Miss.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—1 Murray horizontal pump, 1 10 h.p. 3 phase 60 cycle 220 volt 900 r.p.m. electric motor with flat belt drive for above pump, 1 52 3/4" 6 cylinder master 6 Murray cleaner, 1 72" 29-M up-draft Murray condenser, all steel.—W. S. Moore & Son, Navasota, Texas.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Some of the best gin buys ever offered in South Texas and the Rio Grande Valley. Gins that will net their cost in less than two years operations. Also several West Texas gins in all irrigated areas where big runs assured. Many of these can be bought far below their cost and potential value. If interested call, write or wire Industrial Sales Company of Texas. M. M. Phillips, mgr., P. O. Box 1288, Phone 5-8555, Corpus Christi, Texas.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT—Priced to sell: 1 1/4 million B.T.U. Service Gin Company butane heater for cotton drier, 42" galvanized blow box separator. New "WA-TEX" "government type" tower driers, in stock. One 6-cylinder 43" all steel Stacy cleaner. One 52" Murray "MS" steel dropper. Four 70-saw Mitchell "standard units," suitable for Lummus or other close coupled gins. Five 80-saw Murray, late type, loose roll, glass front gins. One each Murray, Continental, Union and Lummus triplex belted hydraulic pumps. Hydraulic rams and casings, trampers, new Phelps fans, rebuilt fans, pulleys and transmission equipment. Tell us your needs and what you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—To be moved, complete gin plant. 4-80 saw Hardwicke-Etter gins, big extractor feeders with 4-cylinder after cleaners in each, Hardwicke-Etter double type-1 overhead equipment, Lummus dryer, 18 ft. rotor lift, fans, belts, etc.—Elmore Gin Co., Box 387, Wynnewood, Okla.

FOR SALE—One complete all steel 4-80 saw Continental gin outfit with all steel up-packing press. This outfit is complete in every respect including seed scales, and was purchased new in 1946. Also, one 4-80 saw Lummus outfit, partly steel and partly wood. Both outfits are in first class condition. Call or write Wilbur Warren, Manager, Enterprise Oil Mill, Enterprise, Ala.

FOR SALE—Murray steel 52" 6-cylinder horizontal cleaner, Murray 14" steel bar machine, Hardwicke-Etter 52-cylinder 52" steel incline cleaner, Alamo Iron Works 3-ram compress.—H. C. Barton, 206 N. 17th Street, Lamesa, Texas.

FOR SALE—All steel machinery. 2-22" bucket elevators. 1 Murray pump with new head. 1 Murray packer with kicker. 1-48" 8-drum Stacy cleaner with hot air intake. 1-72 Murray updraft condenser. Wood and steel bar machines.—Spencer Cotton Gin Maintenance, 5 miles north Highway 81, Box 204, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE—To be moved in California. 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter split rib gins with hot roll boxes. 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter huller cleaner feeders with 4-cylinder after cleaners. 1 Hardwicke-Etter up packing all steel press. 1-72" Hardwicke-Etter steel condenser. 1 Hardwicke-Etter B. B. steel trampler. 3-50" 7-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter split rib cleaners. 2-50" Hardwicke-Etter flat screen separators. 1-50" Continental revolving drum steel separator. For sale to be moved with or without building in Oklahoma. 3-80 Hardwicke-Etter split rib complete gin and power. For sale without building in Mississippi. 3-80 double moting Lummus gin with power. For sale to be moved with or without building in West Texas. 4-80 Murray glass front and roll dumping gins complete with double extraction. Also various rebuilt gin machinery in Abilene. What do you have to buy, sell or trade. Bill Smith, Box 694, Phone 4-9626 and 4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—To be moved—one 2-80 Hardwicke-Etter gin complete with Mitchell cleaner feeders, roll heaters, motor rollers, 23-shelf drier, but extractor, 2 cleaners, condenser for 3 stands, E-J trampler, press, 3-1000 gal. butane tanks and power unit with ample power for 3- or 4-stand outfit. Can easily be converted to 3- or 4-stand unit with very little additional equipment. Also have one 6-cylinder International engine and one 4-cylinder 44 h.p. LeRoi, model D22W3P.—J. E. Little Estate, Wm. S. Little, Agent, Conway, Ark.

FOR SALE—Two Mitchell jembs, 1 1500-gallon tank, 1 4000-gallon tank, 1 6-cylinder G.M. diesel motor.—Hampton Gin, Box 1025, Littlefield, Texas.

GIN FOR SALE—Lummus 4-80 air blast, complete with drier, cleaners, lint cleaners, all-steel press, new hydraulic pump with electric motor, boiler, steam sterilizer, seed house, two cotton houses, office building, five acres of ground. Powered by Minneapolis-Moline engine.—Austwell Co-Op Gin.—Austwell, Texas, Phone 2271, Box 87.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Single box hydraulic lint baling press. Address Box "JV" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

WANTED—4 or 5 Murray gins and Mitchell feeders. Or would buy complete gin to be moved. Write Box "JL" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—One 14-foot Murray bar machine (all steel). 1 7-cylinder incline cleaner (all steel). 1 12-cylinder LeRoi engine (late model).—Hampton Gin, Box 1025, Littlefield, Texas.

WANTED—Good 4-80 Continental gin. Must be three brush outfit. Write Box "HB" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Mill superintendent for large Midwest solvent soybean processing plant. Responsibilities cover complete operation from receiving through processing and loading and maintenance and repair. Prefer a man with direct experience or experience as an assistant. Salary open. Give full particulars of education, experience, and training to Box "VX" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

WANTED—Oil mill superintendent. Small mill year round employment. Must have ability and character.—Fremont Oil Mill Company, Fremont, N. C.

SALAS ENGINEER WANTED—Old established manufacturer oil mill machinery needs a designing and development engineer. A competent sales engineer looking to the future would find this a splendid opportunity to develop own ideas. Apply to Box "XY" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

WANTED—Experienced oil mill engineer to install new plant crushing cottonseed in Near East. Write Box "OM" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Want to buy or sell some used gin or oil mill machinery? The place to make your contacts is right here, in the classified advertising columns of the "Press." Read by ginners and oil millers every other-Saturday, throughout the nation.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Port Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 220 h.p. model NE, 8 x 9 M & M (Twin City) gin engine in good condition.—Anton Producers Co-op Glns., Anton, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Service first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—International Harvester UD-24 diesel, 180 h.p., with clutch, outboard bearing and base, heat exchanger cooled, perfect condition. Two years old. Can be seen in operation in Little Rock area. Priced for quick sale at \$2,950.00. Contact: Cummins Illinois Engine Sales, 1700 Indiana Avenue, Chicago 16, Ill., Phone Wabash 2-5326.

COTTON PLANTING SEED—We don't sell cheap bargain-price seeds. Only the very best, high quality, treated, tested and tagged—including Arkansas Certified, Dorch No. 1, Deltapine 15, Empire, also Chemical Delinted in most varieties.—Greenville Seed House, Inc., Greenville, Texas.—Write us for all kinds field, pasture, garden and flower seeds, pecans, choice paper-shells.

POWER—Three 300 h.p. "Buckeye," 1947 model, direct connected diesel engine generating units. A very fine, complete plant in every detail, maintained as "standby power" and may be operated for inspection. One 150 h.p., model J1-1335 Buda gas or gasoline power unit, reconditioned, a real bargain. One each 10 h.p., 50 h.p., 60 h.p. and 100 h.p. used electric motors, with starters. Other sizes available.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-5141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—About 4000 pounds of new all white 13½" wool press cloth. Surplus due to conversion of hydraulic presses to expellers. Priced at a saving to customer. Contact V. E. Tyrrell, Chickasha Cotton Oil Company. Telephone 2300, Chickasha, Okla.

Rio Grande Diverted to Complete Falcon Dam

Water of the Rio Grande near Laredo, Texas, will be diverted during December to permit completion of the Falcon Dam which will provide irrigation water for cotton and other crops in Texas and Mexico. Two communities are being moved as work on the large project nears completion.

A cofferdam extending across the river will divert the water into the downstream channel about 2,000 feet below the dam.

Cotton Maid Attends Many Meetings in Georgia

Georgia's 1953 Maid of Cotton, Christelle Taylor of Alma, has received many invitations to appear at civic, commercial and agricultural meetings, J. E. Moses, Atlanta, secretary, Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association and chairman, Georgia Maid of Cotton Committee, reports.

Miss Taylor was featured on a chamber of commerce program at Americus Nov. 21, participated in the Polk County cotton contest awards Nov. 16 at Cedar-town and attended the annual meeting of The Cotton Producers Association in Atlanta Dec. 3. She will take part in the program in Atlanta Dec. 15 when awards are presented in the Georgia 1952 cotton contest.

Burma's Vegetable Oil Supply Rises in 1952

Total supplies of vegetable oils in Burma during 1952 are estimated at about 90,000 short tons, or almost 15 percent greater than supplies of 78,400 tons in 1951, reports USDA. Except for sesame, the acreage planted to oilseeds

in 1952-53 increased slightly over that of the previous season. This increase reflects improvements in security conditions in producing areas and the continuing favorable, although slightly lower, prices for vegetable oils. It is doubtful, however, that production in 1952-53 will exceed that of the previous year when yields of peanuts and sesame were unusually good.

Little change in stocks of oilseed or oils occurred during 1952, according to available information. In early 1951 oil stocks were at low levels and prices were high. In mid-1951 the government of Burma discontinued the requirement of import licenses for vegetable oils, thus permitting uncontrolled imports (from the sterling area). At about the same time India and Burma entered into a five-year trade agreement including a provision that India would make available 8,000 long tons of peanut oil annually for shipment to Burma. The result was a substantial rise in imports in late 1951 that continued in 1952.

Peanut Fertilizer Study

The results of a study of peanut production and harvesting practices in Alabama have been announced by the Alabama Experiment Station. In connection with fertilization, it was found that "few farmers were using the recommended kinds and amounts of fertilizer per acre for peanuts in 1950. Most farmers used some nitrogen on peanuts although none was recommended. The use of phosphorous was near the recommended amount, but the use of potash was only about a third of the recommended amount. Crops that preceded peanuts were not being fertilized at rates high enough to allow the soil to have a carryover of plant food for peanuts."

• Breath sweeteners — chlorophyll tablets — are being fed to cows in Maryland experiments to see if this will help in preventing garlic flavor in milk.

USDA Lists Commodities For Sale in December

USDA announced Dec. 1 the quantities and prices of commodities held by CCC that will be available to buyers during December. Commodities that will be available for domestic sale during the month include: Nonfat dry milk solids, raw linseed oil, refined cottonseed oil, dry edible beans, Austrian winter peas, flaxseed, wheat, oats, barley, corn, grain sorbhus, and the following seeds: blue lupine, common and Willamette vetch, red clover, Ladino clover, crimson clover, biennial sweet clover, smooth brome-grass, mountain brome-grass, hairy vetch, birdsfoot trefoil, rough pea, and Primar Slender wheat-grass. Although all these commodities are offered specifically for sale to domestic buyers, they are also eligible for export.

Bracero Labor Meetings Held in Washington

Prevailing wages to be paid agricultural labor and other subjects were discussed Dec. 4-5 at meetings between representatives of farmers and the Department of Labor in Washington. More than 100 farmers and representatives of farm organizations attended. Representatives of organized labor were invited to a meeting Dec. 8 to discuss the same subject.

Okra Host for Ascochyta Blight, Cotton Disease

Okra is a host plant for Ascochyta blight which attacks cotton, recent studies reported by the University of Georgia college experiment station, Athens, reveal.

George E. Thompson, project leader, reports that no adequate chemical control has yet been developed for this disease which strikes cotton early in the season and frequently causes poor stands.

COMPARE THESE 3 ESSENTIALS WHEN YOU BUY BLOWERS



Simple, sturdy, dependable R-C Blowers rate high in delivery of these three essentials to fast, economical pneumatic conveying. They maintain the flow, overcome resistance and cost little to operate. They'll give you many years of satisfactory performance. Tell us your needs or send for Bulletin 21-B-37 without obligation.

Roots-Connersville Blower

A Division of Dresser Industries, Inc.

521 Carolina Avenue,

Connersville, Indiana



• Egypt's Cottonseed Production Lower

EGYPT'S 1952 oilseed crops total about 754,000 tons compared with 770,000 tons produced in 1951, USDA reports. Production of commercial cottonseed, which makes up about 95 percent of Egypt's oilseeds, is estimated at 714,000 tons against 735,590 tons last year. About 100,000 tons of cottonseed are used for seeding annually in Egypt, USDA reports.

Production of cottonseed oil from domestic seed in 1952 is estimated at 89,300 tons compared with 88,800 tons last year. Egyptian oil mills, the most important of which are concentrated in Kafr El Zayat, Alexandria, and Cairo,

absorb practically all of Egypt's cottonseed production.

Current annual consumption of cottonseed oil is placed by the Federation of Egyptian Industries at around 110,000 to 115,000 tons, the approximate breakdown by use being as follows: cooking oil—82,500 tons; for soap manufacture—26,500 tons; and for vegetable shortening—5,500 tons. Because the current yield of oil from domestic seed does not meet local market demands, periodic imports of cottonseed oil are made from the Sudan, Syria, and other countries. Egypt also consumes between 1,500 to 2,000 tons of linseed oil and from 4,500 to 5,500 tons of sesame oil each year. Most of the peanuts produced are consumed locally either fresh or roasted.

To compensate for the high prices of

foreign oils and fats and to maintain the price of common soap in the country, the Egyptian government allocated throughout the period January-June 1952 one ton of cottonseed oil to local soap industries for every 4 tons of imported oils and fats. Until Dec. 31, 1951, the government's policy was to allocate an annual quota of 20,000 to 25,000 tons of cottonseed oil to local soap industries. On Jan. 1, 1952, the quota was gradually reduced and was substituted by imported stearin and residues of local cottonseed oil.

Egypt's average annual production of cottonseed cake for the past five years is approximately 485,000 tons. Most of this output is consumed locally as cattle feed and fuel and a smaller quantity as fertilizer. The current policy of the local government is to authorize periodic export permits when surplus quantities of cake are available in the Egyptian market. During the first six months of the current year, cottonseed cake exports totaled 5,989 tons, or about half the volume exported during the comparable period in 1951. Normally, export preference is given to hard currency countries, such as Belgium, Switzerland and Denmark. According to local merchants, Denmark alone took some 5,500 tons of the oilcake shipped this year.

Save Money - Buy Direct GIN BUILDINGS COTTON HOUSES



Braden sectional steel construction minimizes fire hazards and reduces insurance rates.

Braden representatives will be glad to assist with your building plans and furnish quotations for your Cotton or other Industrial Building requirements.

Call or Write



BRADEN STEEL CORPORATION

1007 East Admiral Boulevard
Phone Long Distance 624—Teletype TU 564
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES

Houston, Texas
815 Niles Esperson Bldg.

Dallas, Texas
137 Pittsburgh Street

Dallas, Texas
P. O. Box 954

Memphis, Tenn.
309 Falls Building

Shreveport, La.
229 Hico-Brewster Bldg.

• Revise 1952 Cotton Loan Provisions

USDA ANNOUNCED Nov. 28 that it is revising certain operating provisions of the 1952 cotton loan program to facilitate the handling of the loans. Under revised instructions, lending agencies which are acting only as loan disbursing representatives (such as ginners, buyers, cotton factors and warehousemen) will be able to sell loan documents directly to any "lending agency" banking institution. Prior to the revisions these loan disbursing representatives (under the 1952 program) were required to sell loan documents within 15 days to the Commodity Credit Corporation at the PMA county committee in the county where the cotton was produced.

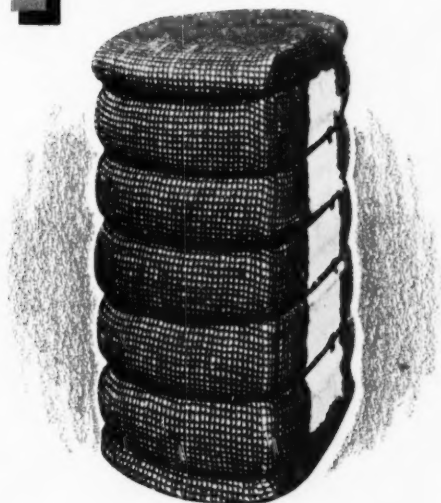
The other revision announced provided that a cotton producer or the holder of an unexpired Producer's Equity Transfer can, upon written request, have the documents involved transferred to any trust or banking institution for collection. Previously, it has been necessary under the 1952 program to make loan payments at the place of custody of the loan documents—a lending agency or the local PMA county committee. Revised operating provisions and details are available in PMA state and county committee offices in cotton producing states.

World Wool Production Increased in 1952

USDA estimates world wool production in 1952 at 4,170,000,000 pounds, 140,000,000 pounds more than in 1951. World wool output has increased each year since the postwar low was reached in 1947, but the 1952 production is 30,000,000 pounds less than the peak production reached in 1941.

About half of the increase for 1952 occurred in Australia and New Zealand, one-fourth is attributed to the USSR and most of the remainder was in India, Turkey and U.S.

4 GOOD REASONS FOR USING



Carolina
JUTE BAGGING

TAKES ROUGH HANDLING

Stands up well under rough handling ... protects cotton both in storage and during shipment.



LOOKS GOOD LONGER

Open weave admits sunlight and air ... keeps cotton dry and in good condition. Looks better after cutting sample holes.



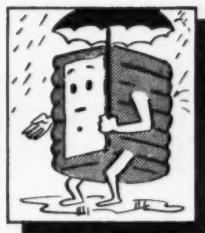
EXTRA STRENGTH

Carolina Jute Bagging is extra strong ... tested for uniformity. Full yardage and full weight is guaranteed.



MAXIMUM PROTECTION

Cotton is subject to less weather damage than that covered with closely woven cloth.



Carolina **BAGGING COMPANY**

HENDERSON, N. CAROLINA

MANUFACTURERS OF BAGGING AND TIES

Issue Report on Texas Fiber Properties

"Fiber Properties and Related Information on the Cottons of the Middle and Lower Reaches of the Brazos and Colorado Rivers of Texas, Crop of 1952" is the title of a new publication issued by the cotton merchandising research staff, University of Texas, Austin. The organization is a research unit sponsored by the Cotton Research Committee of Texas.

"There has been no substantial change in the varieties of cotton grown in the area in the last three seasons," the report states. "Deltapine continued to be the leading variety, and seed of that variety made up over 80 percent of the cotton grown on bottom land. Rowden, Mebane and Qualla were next in importance in the order named."

Cotton from the area was slightly weaker this season than in 1951 but there was no substantial difference in the fineness of the crops as measured on the Micronaire, the report shows, adding that the explanation for the weakness lies largely in the amount of available moisture at the time of the formation of the secondary wall.

• No Substitute for Good Cottonseed

O. N. ANDREWS, Auburn, Ala., Extension cotton specialist, is emphasizing to Alabama farmers that there is no substitute for good cottonseed for plant-the 1953 crop. "Good" seed means a variety tested by the Experiment Station and proven to be a good producer, and seed that is pure and has a germination of 80 percent or better.

Philippines Export Less Copra in October

Philippine copra exports during October totaled 64,438 long tons, about one-fourth less than exports during September or during October, 1951, according to USDA. Coconut oil exports of 7,895 tons were about 1,000 tons above those in September.

Total copra exports for the first 10 months of 1952 were 545,264 tons compared with 650,293 tons during the same period last year. Coconut oil exports of 70,026 tons compare with 64,169 tons exported during the first 10 months of 1951.

Less Rough Preparation In 1952 Ginnings

With the largest volume of cotton ginned this season to Nov. 14 since 1937, USDA reports that cotton reduced in grade because of rough preparation comprised only 0.8 percent of the total percent of the total ginnings. This compares with 1.1 percent a year earlier and 4.3 percent two years ago. Ginnings of 12,277,000 bales to Nov. 14 this season were 83 percent of the indicated crop, compared with an average of about 77 percent of the total crop ginned to mid-November during the last five seasons.

Ginnings continue to show higher grade than for any year since 1948 but the shortest average staple length since 1947, the Nov. 14 report shows.

New Mexico A. & M. Has New Seed Building

Constructed has started on a \$10,000 building for storing and processing foundation and breeding seed at New Mexico A. & M. College, according to John T. Stovall, administrative officer for the New Mexico Crop Improvement Association. The new building, which will be located on the college agronomy farm as Mesilla Park, will be used to handle both cotton seed and seed for other crops. The Crop Improvement Association and the 1517 Cotton Association are sharing the cost of construction of the building, which will be donated to New Mexico A. & M. College.

One room, 80 by 30 feet, will be used for storing and processing, or curing, cottonseed, Stovall said. A 20 foot by 20 foot room will house supplies—tags, seals, sacks, etc. A third room, also 20 feet by 20 feet, will be used by college plant breeders to store breeding mate-

rials for all crops, especially seeds which are needed in the development of new strains.

"The building will fill a long-felt need for adequate storage space for seed at the college," Stovall said. "The storage facilities in the new building will assure New Mexico farmers of prime-quality seed for planting purposes."

Yield in Corn Contest High Despite Drouth

Despite drouth, a yield of 137.5 bushels per acre was made by the 1952 winner of the Texas Hybrid Corn Production Contest, Oscar Johnson of Freestone County. The contest is sponsored by the Texas Certified Hybrid Seed Corn Growers Association. Minter Womack, Ferris Watson Seed Co., Garland, is president and E. A. Miller, Texas Extension agronomist, College Station, supervised the program.



Congratulates South Carolina Cotton Maid

SHOWN ABOVE is Dr. R. F. Poole, president, Clemson College, congratulating Emily Wood Cox, Montclare, S. C., upon her selection as South Carolina's 1953 Maid of Cotton. She will compete for the national Maid of Cotton title in the finals of the contest in Memphis, Dec. 29-30.



SOLD EVERYWHERE BY QUALITY SEEDSMEN

THE SINKERS CORPORATION
KENNETT, MISSOURI

Resolutions Favor Aid on Exports, Insect Control

Resolutions adopted at the recent meeting of the Delta Council board of directors at Indianola, Miss., included statements favoring aid on foreign trade and cotton insect control research.

The resolution dealing with reciprocal trade agreements urged that Congress put the welfare of the nation above special interests and eliminate crippling amendments from the Reciprocal Trade Agreements when this act comes up for extension in 1953. Congress was urged to give favorable consideration to other legislation which will benefit foreign trade. The resolution pointed out that a tariff policy climaxed in 1930 has worked against the equitable economic position of American agriculture and has made difficult the acquiring of dollar exchange necessary for the purchase of American agricultural commodities by foreign countries. It cited the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934 as the first and only constructive method of offsetting the ill effects and warned that crippling amendments were jeopardizing foreign markets for American commodities.

In another resolution, the Delta Council directors voted to co-sponsor a proposed survey on rural physicians and rural health facilities. The survey will be made by Mississippi State College and is to be co-sponsored by the Mississippi Medical Association and the Mississippi Medical College.

A report from the insect control subcommittee emphasized the need for in-

NCGA Board to Meet Dec. 11 in Memphis

A meeting of the board of directors of the National Cotton Ginners' Association has been called for Dec. 11 in Memphis by J. F. McLaurin, president, Bennettsville, S. C. It is hoped by association officers that all states will be represented by complete delegations.

creased support in the field of cotton insect control research. Losses to insect pests in 1951 cost cotton farmers almost \$400,000,000. Total funds for this work in the nation amounted to only \$287,000 for the current fiscal year. The report cited loss of personnel and funds at Stoneville in the field of cotton insect control as jeopardizing the cotton insect research program in the Southeast and stated that only two federal entomologists were working in that field east of the Mississippi River.

Delta Council President J. R. Flautt appointed a committee to make arrangements for the May annual meeting. The committee is composed of Walter Sillers, Rosedale; W. T. Wynn, Greenville; C. R. Sayre, Scott; Irby Turner, Belzoni; and Maury Knowlton, Perthshire.

Committee chairmen reporting to the directors and the units they head included James Hand, Jr., Rolling Fork, advisory research committee; Dr. D. Gray Miley, Leland, insect control sub-

committee; W. M. Garrard, Jr., Indianola, agricultural committee; Morris Lewis, Jr., Indianola, educational policy; Henry T. Crosby, Greenville, forestry; Hubert Crosby, Greenville, vice chairman of ginning improvement; J. C. Baird, Jr., Indianola, labor; Harold T. Council, Greenville, livestock; Frank Wilson, Leland, press and radio; W. T. McKinney, Anguilla, flood control; Sam Thompson, Morgan City, soil conservation; and Olin C. Taylor, Cleveland, traffic and industrial.

Treasurer W. A. Crabill of Marks and Secretary-Manager B. F. Smith made other reports to the board of directors.

Ceremony Marks 50 Years Of Farm Demonstrations

An historical marker will be unveiled Feb. 26 with a special ceremony at Terrell, Texas, in observance of the 50th anniversary of the beginning of farm demonstration work, forerunner of today's Extension Service work. Farm demonstration work began in 1903 near Terrell on the farm of the late Walter C. Porter, a farm still operated by his sons.

Mr. Porter was the first farmer to undertake the farm demonstration plan of the late Seaman A. Knapp, thereby helping to introduce a new method of agricultural education.

Arrangements for the observance are being made jointly by the USDA and the executive committee of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities.

belton superior bagging

the best protection
against handling
and weather



2 lb. weight—21 lbs. TARE
Open weave Jute Bagging
Prestested for uniform strength
Makes cleaner, stronger bales
"Built to Stand the Pressure"

BELTON BAGGING CO.
Belton, South Carolina

Now you can fasten V-belts
by using

**ALLIGATOR
V-BELT FASTENERS**



Alligator V-Belt Fasteners and the open end (long length) V-Belting, in rolls, are now being used by the cotton gin manufacturers on their new gins as original equipment.

Replacement parts can be obtained from your cotton gin manufacturer or your local supply house.

Bulletin V-211 gives complete details. A copy mailed on request.

Flexible Steel Lacing Company
4632 Lexington St., Chicago 14, Illinois

Also sole manufacturers of Alligator Steel Belt Lacing for flat conveyor and transmission belts and FLEXCO Belt Fasteners and Rip Plates for fastening and repairing conveyor belts.

• Peanut Conference At Southern Lab

RESEARCH on the utilization of edible peanuts will be the subject of a conference Feb. 5-6 in New Orleans, La., between members of the peanut industry, federal and state research workers and representatives of the Quartermaster Corps. In announcing that the conference will be held at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, Dr. G. E. Hilbert, Washington, chief, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, USDA, explained that its purpose is to review problems confronting the industry and to select lines of research that offer the best possibility for improving the utilization of peanuts for edible purposes.

The program includes panel discussions of the following subjects: Problems in the manufacture of peanut butter, led by Charles M. Cruikshank, executive vice-president, Cinderella Foods, Dawson, Ga.; possible contributions of basic research on peanuts, led by Dr. George W. Irving, Jr., assistant chief, BAIC, USDA, Washington; problems in utilization affected by the quality of peanuts, led by John B. Geiger, superintendent, Blue Plate Foods, Inc., New Orleans, La.; and problems in the manufacture of salted peanuts and confections containing peanuts, led by George Gershuny, president, Peanut and Nut Salters Association, Newark, N. J.

Talks have also been scheduled for presentation by William K. Kuehn, president, Good Foods, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. E. Johnson, vice-president, The Kelling Nut Co., Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Victor R. Boswell, head, division of vegetable crops and diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, USDA, Beltsville, Md.; Dr. Kenneth T. Farrell, general products division, Quartermaster Food and Container Institute for the Armed Forces, Chicago, Ill.; T. H. Hopper, head, analytical, physical-chemical, and physics division, and A. F. Freeman, in charge, oilseed processing section, oilseed division, Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

Because meeting and hotel accommodations are limited, persons wanting to attend the conference should communicate promptly with Dr. C. H. Fisher, director, Southern Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Blvd., New Orleans 19, La., by Jan. 20, 1953.

Oklahoma Co-Op Ginners Will Meet Jan. 28

Lucile Millwee, Carnegie, Okla., secretary-treasurer, has announced that The Farmers Union Co-operative Ginners Association of Oklahoma will hold its annual meeting Jan. 28 at Hobart. Bud Patton, Mangum, is president and C. A. Holmberg, Erick, is vice-president. Directors are H. M. Gilbreth, Frederick, Charley Kidd, Headrick, and Albon Nixon, Anadarko.

Mill at Tornillo, Texas Increases Capacity

A modernization program at the Tornillo Cotton Oil Co., Tornillo, Texas, is increasing the daily capacity from 100 to 140 tons of cottonseed and will reduce costs and increase savings, John S. Burgess, Jr., manager, has reported to stockholders of the cooperative organization.

Northerners Say Wages Cause Mill Shifts

Lower textile wages in the South are the major factor in the migration of New England mills to the Cotton Belt, a committee from each of the six New England states has reported after a year's study. The committee studied seven New England textile cities, and Professor Seymour E. Harris of Harvard, committee chairman, said that lack of a single big trade union is "one great weakness in the textile industry."

Recommendations made by the committee include:

1. Wage differential—should be reduced.
2. Unionism of South.

3. Minimum wages—"in the program of reducing wage differentials, we ask for adequate minimum wage legislation and administration."

4. Work loads—"it is even more important to equalize work loads."

5. Productivity—"increases in productivity are a must for the New England industry. That means more than revisions in work loads."

Trading on New Orleans Exchange Shows Gain

Cotton futures trading on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange gained 37 percent in the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, the Exchange reports. Total trading was 7,364,000 bales.

NEW!

"BUCKEYE"

Moisture Register

Designed Especially for

Vegetable Oil Industry at **LESS COST!**



...in the field...on the production line...in the laboratory!

NOW! ... you can cut testing time and costs ... speed up production ... avoid waste of material ... and waste of production man-hours.

Just use the new "Buckeye" Moisture Register

You'll find the "Buckeye" faster! ... tests moisture content on the spot ... handles all granular oil-bearing materials ... you calibrate it easily yourself in your own plant ... to give you very satisfactory, practical accuracy on the spot.

It's inexpensive, too! ... developed by one of the country's leading and largest cotton oil companies ... used, proved in the field in thousands of tests, and improved constantly by them over a period of years. Now offered to the industry as a whole by Moisture Register Company ... and guaranteed!

So ... write for complete details. Our engineers are at your service in helping you solve your moisture control problems ... and "Buckeye" meters are now in stock awaiting your demand. Price ... \$175.00 F.O.B. Alhambra, Calif. Fill in and mail the coupon...TODAY!

ELECTRONIC MOISTURE REGISTER

Manufacturers of electronic moisture testing instruments for wood, paper, leather, textiles, and granular materials.

1510 W. Chestnut St., Alhambra, Calif.

☐ Please send me one "Buckeye" Moisture Register at \$175.00 F.O.B. Alhambra, Calif.

☐ Please send me complete information on how I can make moisture tests faster ... at low cost ... with the "Buckeye" Moisture Register.

NAME _____ TITLE _____

OUR COMPANY _____

STREET _____ CITY _____ STATE _____

WE ARE INTERESTED IN TESTING _____ (material)

Bombs and Balloons Used By Early Day Rainmaker

■ CLOUD SEEDING to break 1952 drought recalls when Congress made appropriations for a blast at the heavens that stampeded cattle in the District of Columbia. Then, as now, Texas cities financed efforts to do something about the weather.

AMERICANS may have done a lot more talking about the weather than doing anything about it, as Mark Twain is credited with having pointed out, but history shows that we have to give the U.S. credit for trying to make rain for a long time. Current efforts to seed clouds with chemicals to bring rainfall recall earlier attempts in this country, ranging from the Indians' rain dances to the use of bombs, kites, balloons and mortars by a rainmaker of the 1890's.

The similarity between the past and present is interesting. At the present time, a Texas city, Dallas, has employed the Irving P. Krick Company of Denver to seek to induce rain through the use of generators which will spread silver iodide particles in clouds. Sixty years ago, other Texas cities, El Paso and San Antonio, employed Robert St. George Dyrenforth, who called himself General Dyrenforth, to try the same thing. Today's efforts have far more scientific basis, but there were learned articles written half a century ago supporting the General's theory that he could cause precipitation by using explosives. Then, as today, newspapers were filled with letters from citizens decrying the efforts—and equally strong epistles from defenders of the rainmaker.

● **Tree Growing Tried** — Even before the General's attempts, Congress took a hand in trying to induce rain. In 1873, Congress passed the Timber Culture Act. Its purpose was to encourage the planting of trees, in the belief that if western farmers would grow enough trees, rainfall would be increased sufficiently to eliminate the climatic hazards to farming. Abundant rains fell during the period 1875-86, and the legislators and farmers were encouraged, but later dry years were discouraging.

Then came the General. The following account of his activities is based largely on a recent article in The New Yorker magazine.

Dyrenforth was a former U.S. Commissioner of Patents who had a successful law practice in Washington, D. C. Because of the belief that heavy rains follow battles, he was convinced that he could use explosives to cause precipitation wherever it was needed.

● **Congress and Cows** — His arguments were so convincing to Congressmen that they appropriated \$9,000 for tests and Dyrenforth was made a special agent of the Department of Agriculture. He selected Washington for his first experiments, which consisted of sending up balloons filled with hydrogen and oxygen and exploding them by electricity.

Cattle on nearby farms stampeded and farmers complained to the Secre-

tary of Agriculture after the noisy explosions, but it didn't rain.

The General then headed for Texas, accompanied by some 80 helpers to fly the kites, send up the balloons, lay the mines and explode the mortars, dynamite and other materials that he took with him. Railroads provided free transportation and Texans contributed funds to replenish his dwindling reserves left from the Congressional appropriation.

● **Exploding Gopher Holes** — A ranch in Texas near the New Mexico line was selected because it had been drought stricken for 18 months, and the party arrived during August 1891. The armament was set up in three lines about two miles long. First came the mortars, followed by a line of kites about half a mile behind and finally, another half mile back, there was a line of exploding balloons. Holes dug by gophers and badgers were filled with blasting powder at frequent intervals, and it was planned that all of these would tear the sky apart with their explosive forces—bringing downpours.

No rain fell on the first day that the party discharged some of their munitions, but the wind shifted to the southeast and on the following day there was about an inch of rain. Strong winds and other difficulties with the balloons and kites delayed further activity until Aug. 16-18, when the countryside was shaken by the explosions of various pieces of equipment.

● **Success—or Was It?** — Heavy rains followed, and there came a deluge of congratulatory messages from all parts of the country. There also were a few doubters—including an Abilene pastor who attributed the rains to prayers by his congregation, and some U.S. Weather Bureau officials who pointed out that it had rained even more at many other Texas points on the same day.

Dyrenforth received many invitations from other points in Texas, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona and California, and accepted an offer from El Paso to pay all expenses for a demonstration by his outfit. The El Paso experiments produced lots of noise, some clouds and a heavy dew—but the nearest rains were several miles down the Rio Grande Valley. Further experiments in San Diego also were unsatisfactory, but Dyrenforth managed to get Congress to appropriate \$7,000 more for rainmaking.

● **San Antonio Stays Sunny** — San Antonio still had faith, and the General and his followers, with all of their equipment, staged a great bombardment from nearby hills on the evening of Nov. 25, 1892. Thirty minutes after a balloon had exploded loudly, a mist formed and

the rainmakers were set to measure the expected deluge. No rain followed, and a second balloon explosion seemed to drive the few clouds away.

Some rain did fall that night, but soon stopped; and San Antonio remained sunny and dry despite further explosions that used up all of the General's remaining explosives. A University of Texas professor of physics who had observed the experiments sent unfavorable reports to the newspapers, and many of the cities that had made offers to the rainmaker withdrew their bids. Efforts to get additional money from Congress failed, and Dyrenforth's rainmaking experiments were ended.

Commercial Peanut Stocks 30 Percent Above 1951

The supply of peanuts in commercial positions at the end of October was about 30 percent larger than on the same date last year, USDA reports. Holdings of farmers' stock peanuts, reported at 584,000,000 pounds, were about 43 percent larger than a year ago, due primarily to large holdings of government-owned peanuts in the Virginia-Carolina area. Stocks of shelled edible grade peanuts and peanuts cleaned in the shell for roasting were 16 and 52 percent, respectively, less than holdings on Oct. 31, 1951.



Joins Hercules Powder Co.

LEONARD V. EDWARDS, who graduated from the University of Arkansas with a B.S. degree in Agriculture in 1951, has joined Hercules Powder Company and will work out of the Dallas office as a technical representative covering the states of Arkansas and Louisiana. The announcement was made by P. J. Reno, manager of Hercules' Naval Stores Department in Dallas. Edwards did graduate work at the University of Arkansas and was awarded a Masters Degree in Entomology by the institution in 1952. This past summer he worked as a commercial cotton scout for the Elms Planting Company with headquarters at Altheimer, Ark. In his new work with Hercules, Edwards will spend most of his time with cotton growers, assist them in their insect control program, and aid in the promotion of toxaphene where it is applicable.

Indian Cotton Estimate Is 2,980,000 Bales

The 1952-53 production of cotton in India is now expected to total about 2,980,000 bales, according to USDA. This compares with the 1951-52 crop of 3,100,000 bales, the largest since the partitioning of India. Harvested acreage is expected to be somewhat higher than last season, but yields are likely to be smaller.

The current cotton crop got off to a favorable start, except in the Madras and Southern Bombay areas where plantings were delayed by dry weather; elsewhere moisture supplies were adequate during the planting season. It appeared during the early part of this season that the official goal of about 3,225,000 bales might be reached. However, a prolonged drouth extending through August and part of September had an adverse effect on the crop, particularly in South India. Although the crop made some recovery during late September and early October, as a result of beneficial rains, both the quantity and quality of the crop was affected by the earlier dry weather. This is particularly true in the Bombay-Gujarat area which produces the better staple Broach Vijay and Surti cottons.

Consumption of raw cotton in India is continuing on a very high level. Consumption during July 1952, the last month for which official figures are available, totaled 313,000 bales, the seasonal high for the 1951-52 season. Consumption during the current season is expected to equal or possibly exceed the high level of 3,500,000 bales (including noncommercial) consumed in 1951-52. In 1950-51 total consumption amounted to 3,150,000 bales. The consumption of raw cotton in homes and nonspinning industries, generally known as extra-factory consumption, is usually estimated at about 220,000 bales annually.

Absentee Farming Shows Increase in Oklahoma

The number of Oklahoma farmers who do not live on the farms they operate increased from 8,240 in 1945 to 9,910 in 1950, a gain of 20 percent, Oklahoma Experiment Station, Stillwater, reports. With a decrease during the period in the total number of farms in the state, the percentage of absentee farmers rose from five in 1945 to seven percent of all farms in 1950.

Wheat farming areas show the largest percentage of absentee farmers in Oklahoma, and the number is rapidly increasing. Because most of these landlords operate relatively large holdings, their proportion of total farm production is far more important than the number of such farmers would indicate.

Consumption of Cotton Increases in Japan

Consumption of raw cotton by spinning mills in Japan continues at a high level, USDA reports, with the rate of consumption in both August and September having shown a gain over the previous month. Consumption during the entire 1951-52 season was 1,800,000 bales compared with 1,590,000 in 1950-51.

Stronger domestic demand accounts for the increased consumption in spite of smaller exports of cotton textiles.

South's Cattle Industry Continues to Grow

There has been much speculation about the possible and probable increase of cattle numbers in the Southeastern states. The states most closely watched for increases in cattle numbers at this time include South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

In 1940, the number of all cattle and calves in the above-named states totaled 6,771,000 head. By Jan. 1 the number of all cattle and calves were estimated to be 9,916,000 head, with dairy cow numbers holding about steady at 2,584,000 head. In the last 13 years, cattle numbers in the states have then increased some 3,145,000 head, approximately 46

percent or 3½ per cent per year. During the last three years, the rate of increase in numbers of beef cattle has been nearer 5 percent per year. A conservative estimate might be 15 million head of beef cattle in the seven Southern states by 1965, compared to the 7,332,000 head that are there today.

If cattle numbers in the rest of the U.S. would hold at about present levels during the next 13 years and these Southern states would increase their numbers by approximately 100 percent, there would be in the neighborhood of 100 million head of cattle in the U.S. This would be an increase of some 16 percent. By 1965, it is estimated that the U.S. population will reach approximately 185 million, an increase of some 20 percent.

SPRAYING SYSTEMS

TeeJet
SPRAY NOZZLES

with
NEW ConeJet TIPS

to end clogging troubles in cotton spraying



COMPLETE NOZZLE supplied with male or female pipe connection and CONEJET Tip.

Designed with single internal passage to reduce possibility of nozzle clogging. The CONEJET Tip is made in a full range of capacities and fits any TeeJet Spray Nozzle. Supplied as tip assembly or as complete nozzle. Ends up to 75% of all clogging troubles. Gives effective spraying in capacities as low as one gallon per acre. Tested and proved the most efficient nozzle ever built... for insecticide spraying of boll weevils and other cotton plant pests



CONEJET Tip Assembly fits any TeeJet Spray Nozzle... replaceable and interchangeable.

patents pending

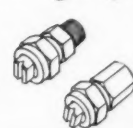
and for defoliation spraying. For complete information see your dealer or write for ConeJet Bulletin No. 61.

OTHER TeeJet NOZZLES

Flat Spray Tips for pre-emergence and general weed control... defoliation spraying... and flame cultivation. Cone Spray and Disc Type Tips for related spraying applications. Ask your dealer about these or write for TeeJet Bulletin No. 58.

SPRAYING SYSTEMS CO.
3270 Randolph Street • Bellwood, Illinois

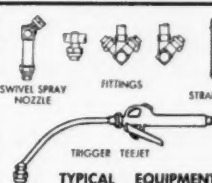
TeeJet...THE COMPLETE FARM SPRAY NOZZLE LINE



INTERCHANGEABLE ORIFICE TIPS

FLAT SPRAY CONE SPRAY

DISC TYPE CONEJET



SPRAY NOZZLES **TYPICAL EQUIPMENT**

for the best in performance from equipment and chemicals!

At Lubbock, June 25-26-27

South Plains Host to 1953 American Cotton Congress

■ **BURRIS C. JACKSON** announces that the site for the fourteenth annual meeting sponsored by the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas has been selected in recognition of the leadership of Lubbock in cotton marketing and cottonseed crushing and of contributions made by Texas Technological College.

LUBBOCK, TEXAS will be the site for the fourteenth annual meeting sponsored by the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, to be held June 25-26-27, Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman of the sponsoring group, has announced. The selection of Lubbock was made following a conference with Lubbock cotton industry, civic and Texas Technological College leaders.

Jackson pointed out that the decision to meet on the South Plains for the first time in history of the Congress was made as a result of the cordial invitation from leaders of that area, and in recognition of the importance of Lubbock and the South Plains as centers for the cotton industry and of the significant contributions made to the industry by Texas Technological College.

The Congress was held last year in

Houston and in previous years in College Station, Dallas and Waco, attracting each year a large attendance of cotton producers, ginners, crushers, merchants and research workers from Texas and other states.

The 1953 Congress not only is the hub for one of the nation's major cotton producing areas but also the nation's leading center for the solvent extraction of cottonseed, with new, modern plants that will be of particular interest to ginners and cottonseed crushers attending the meeting.

Located also at Lubbock is Substation No. 8 of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, nationally known for research with cotton and grain sorghums under the direction of Don L. Jones, superintendent.

Ginners, cottonseed crushers, mer-

chants, Extension and Experiment Station workers, and others of the Lubbock area met with Jackson and L. T. Murray, Waco, executive vice-president, Texas Cotton Association, Nov. 25 in Lubbock to discuss preliminary plans and appropriate dates for the Congress. At the meeting were: Roy Forkner, W. O. Fortenberry, Roy Davis, Roy Mack, Dr. D. M. Wiggins, Bill Reidy, Harold Flynn, Coby Briehn, O. L. Peterman, Bud Jones, Don Jones, Dave Sherrill, K. N. Clapp, C. W. Ratliff, L. O. Buchanan, Lyle Hessler, Lanse Turner, Jim Crook and A. B. Davis.

Details of plans for the business sessions and special events at the 1953 meeting will be developed at future meetings of special committees of the statewide sponsoring group.

"We are planning a different and new kind of program to be held in Lubbock," Jackson said. "But as always, the 1953 Congress will be a place to receive first hand reports on what's new in the industry and its associated industries and what's needed."

Hybrid Hogs Popular

Progress that has been made in breeding hybrid hogs promises to provide consumers with more, cheaper and leaner pork, USDA research workers say. They report that hybrid swine, available commercially only for about five years, are being more widely accepted by breeders each year. The hybrid pig grows faster and produces more meat per pound of feed.



BE WISE in 1953-

PLANT FAMOUS

Stoneville's

COTTONSEED

- ★ STONEVILLE 2-B ('53)
- ★ STONEVILLE 3202 ('53)
- ★ DELFOS 9169 ('53)

ORIGINATORS AND BREEDERS

Write for Information

STONEVILLE PEDIGREED SEED CO., INC.

STONEVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

FASTER-SMOOTHER BULK MATERIAL Handling -

Via: HAMMOND Screw-Lift

Imagine handling your bulk materials by Conveyor Screw . . . and enclosed within a tube — noiseless — dustless — clean!

That's the Screw-Lift Way!

Screw-Lift takes any powdered, granulated, flaky or pelleted material from receiving hopper to processing departments or to storage. It will also take material from processing machines to storage, and/or deliver to packers. The system can be arranged to synchronize with your production procedure. It saves many man hours and works in places where space is at a premium.

Capacities from 75 to 3000 cu. ft. per hour. No clogging or degradation of material. Built of black iron, hot dip galvanized, stainless steel or other non-ferrous alloys for sanitation. Fool-proof and efficient.

Let us submit recommendations. Write for Forms M-500-2 and M-600-2 on which you can outline your problem.



Screw Conveyor Corporation

305 HOFFMAN ST. HAMMOND, IND.

ENGINEERS MANUFACTURERS

TRADE MARK PRODUCTS U.S. PAT. OFFICE

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

• December 10-11—Sixth Annual Cotton Insect Control Conference. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. For information write: National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis.

1953

• Jan. 15-16—1953 Beltwide Defoliation Conference. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. For information write: National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis.

• Jan. 21-22—Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Whitley Hotel, Montgomery, Ala. Lawrence Ennis, Jr., Auburn, secretary.

• Jan. 26-27-28—National Cotton Council of America, fifteenth annual meeting. Dallas, Texas. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., executive vice-president-secretary.

• Jan. 28 — The Farmers Union Co-Operative Ginners Association of Oklahoma annual meeting. Hobart, Okla. For information write: Lucile Millwee, P. O. Box 631, Carnegie, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• Feb. 9-10—Texas Cooperative Ginners Association annual convention. Galveston, Texas. E. M. Cooke, Georgetown, executive secretary.

• Feb. 16-17-18—The Carolinas Ginners Association annual convention. Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C. Clifford H. Hardy, P. O. Box 226, Dunn, N. C., executive secretary.

• March 3-4—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., secretary.

• March 23-24-25 — Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association annual convention. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn. W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 23-24-25—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginners' associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the Exhibit.

• March 23 - 24 - 25 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners Association annual convention. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 25-26—National Cotton Ginners Association annual meeting. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president.

• April 6-7-8 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, Texas, executive vice-president.

• April 13-14—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary.

• April 15 — Oklahoma Gin Operators School. Altus, Okla. For information write: C. V. Phagan, Extension agricultural engineer, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.

• April 20 - 25 — 1953 Gin Operators Schools for Arkansas and Missouri ginners. Memphis, Tenn. April 20-21, Continental School. April 22-23, Murray School. April 24-25, Lummus School. April 27-28, Hardwicke-Etter School. Additional dates to be announced later. For information write: W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice - president, Arkansas - Missouri Cotton Ginners' Assn., Blytheville, Ark.

• May 8-12—National Cottonseed Products Association, fifty-seventh annual convention. Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif. S. M. Harmon, 731 Sterick Bldg., Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• May 4-16 — Texas Gin Operators Schools, Dallas. For additional information, write Ed Bush, Extension Cotton Ginning Specialist, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

• May 18-19 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., secretary.

• June 1-2—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association-Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association joint annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., secretary, Georgia association; T. R. Cain, 322 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association.

• June 3-4-5—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, twenty-eighth annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. L. E. Roberts, DeSoto Oil Company, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 7-9—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association fifty-ninth annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas, secretary.

• June 8-9—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association - South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. The Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S. C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

• June 10-11-12—National Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention. Texas Hotel, Fort Worth. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 10-11-12—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association forty-fourth annual convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. J. A. Rogers, P. O. Box 3581, West Jackson Station, Jackson 7, Miss., secretary.

• June 25-26-27 — Fourteenth Annual American Cotton Congress. Lubbock, Texas. Sponsored by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Burreis C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman.

• There's nothing to the old idea that left hams are better than right, believed to be because hogs scratch with their right legs, making the right hams tougher. Packers say hogs scratch with both legs, but usually just lean against the nearest post and rub.

Do You Have the Current

INTERNATIONAL GREEN BOOK?

(A directory of cottonseed and other vegetable oil products)

The new 1952-53 Edition is now available . . . containing complete and detailed information about the entire oilseed processing industry, both domestic and foreign.

\$7.50

Delivered

Do You Have the Current

YOPP'S CODE?

(12th Edition, Printed 1951)

This book of telegraphic code words and phrases is used throughout the oilseed products and related industries. The 12th Edition is completely up to date, and includes many new trading terms.

\$10

Delivered

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

3112 Commerce St.
DALLAS 1, TEXAS

• Cotton to Crowd Out Petunias on Plains

PETUNIAS may be crowded out of the window boxes by cotton in 1953 on the South Plains of Texas, if farmers' present planting intentions are carried out, according to K. N. Clapp, Lubbock, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Inc. A check by counties indicates intentions to plant 3,835,000 acres, approximately the same as the intended 1952 cotton acreage, which was reduced by drouth to about 3,505,000 acres planted and growing on July 1, 1952.

Clapp said that it appeared that 1953 acreage will be a repeat of the past two years' record acreages, with the "cotton

counties" having no cow lots, front or back yards and planting the window boxes to cotton instead of petunias. "Very poor policy," he added.

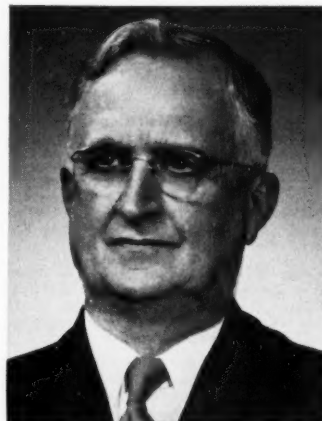
Castor Bean Meal Made Non-Toxic in Tests

Castor bean meal, which is poisonous to livestock, has been made non-toxic under laboratory conditions at the Oklahoma Experiment Station, Stillwater. The meal was treated with steam under pressure. Station workers point out that a pilot plant test would be required to determine whether the method has commercial possibilities.

Presenting

R. M. Hughes

Greer, S. C.



R. M. HUGHES, Greer, S. C., was born Dec. 31, 1881, at Bailey's Cross Road, S. C. but has lived in Greer since 1890. He is president of the Greer Oil Mill and Feed Company, served for 12 years as president of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and was president of the National Cottonseed Products Association in 1941-42. He has been associated with the cottonseed crushing industry since 1923.

He is a member of the First Baptist Church and honorary member of the Greer Kiwanis Club, chairman of the executive committee of Furman University, Greenville, S. C., and trustee of Greenville County Tuberculosis Sanatorium. He married Lurah Langston in 1907 and there are three sons and a daughter.

Carload Lots of Blue Tag **CERTIFIED**

D & P L 15 and FOX, EMPIRE, STONEVILLE 2-B

COTTONSEED

Fuzzy or Saw Delinted

ATTRACTIVE QUOTATIONS • PROMPT SERVICE

Write or Wire

ALEX S. DAVIS SEED CO.

SCOTT

ARKANSAS

2 National Favorites!

Wesson Oil

Preferred for America's Salads.
... More popular every day
for Stir-N-Roll pastry and
biscuits!



Snowdrift

Pure vegetable shortening...
Emulsified for quick-method
cakes... makes digestible,
good-tasting fried foods.

WESSON OIL & SNOWDRIFT SALES COMPANY

NEW YORK — NEW ORLEANS — SAVANNAH — SAN FRANCISCO — HOUSTON — CHICAGO

Oregon Permits Sale of Vegetable Oil Dessert

The Oregon Department of Agriculture has ruled that frozen desserts containing vegetable oil may be sold in the state if labeled "imitation ice cream," according to T. H. Gregory, Memphis, executive vice-president, National Cottonseed Products Association.

While the labeling is a handicap, it does open an additional market to this type of food product, Gregory points out. The NCPA board of directors, at their last meeting, recommended that sale of frozen desserts, when properly labeled and identified, be unrestricted.

Flaxseed Feed Ceilings at Six Points Increased

Effective Nov. 26, OPS authorized a \$2 per ton increase in the price differentials between the base ceiling price for flaxseed feed products at Minneapolis and ceilings for processors at Cleveland, Buffalo, New York harbor, Philadelphia and Emporia and Fredonia, Kan. OPS estimated that the adjustment would apply to less than a fifth of the total production of flaxseed feed products.

Watching over Shoulder

Farmers Eager for Research Facts

■ **USDA LEADER** stresses need for cooperation between industry and public research institutions to provide information.

Industry and agriculture are showing increasing recognition of the need for more and better research in agriculture and it will require the cooperation of public institutions and private industry to meet this need, Dr. A. H. Moseman, chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, USDA, Washington, told the recent meeting of the National Fertilizer Association, Miami, Fla.

Citing the experience with chemical weed killers as an example, Dr. Moseman pointed out that the public accepted them eagerly and new products have been introduced at an increasing tempo.

"Today's progressive farmer—and his number is increasing—watches over our shoulder while we try new materials in the field plots," he said. "His quick acceptance of promising new methods creates a pressure and places a responsibility on both the agency doing the basic research and the industry that sells the commercial product. Both need more time for thoroughly testing the materials and practices."

"We have appreciably expanded our research in herbicides. But we still cannot keep up with the demands for information. Fortunately, so far the benefits of these powerful chemicals have far outweighed their damage. At the same time some serious losses have occurred. This past year throughout the South growers had to replant cotton that had been treated with pre-emergence sprays. These had been recommended as the best available on the basis of limited tests by our bureau, the state agricultural experiment stations, and some of the chemical companies. Our information was not as complete as we should have preferred. But labor was scarce, heavy losses from weeds threatened the crop, and so growers assumed the possible risk of injury from chemical sprays. The losses of stands were the result of a combination of factors—low seedling vigor, disease, and weather. And some of the crop damage was caused by the weed killers."

Dr. Moseman listed the industry advisory committees, representatives of growers' associations and other agricultural groups as examples of the increasing attention being given to research underway and the research that is needed.

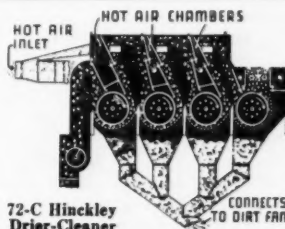
"I am sure that we all agree that our farmers should not be left with a horse and buggy agriculture in their competition for efficiency with other industries in this jet-propelled age," he concluded. "The job is not alone for federal, state and other public agencies. A part of the load should be and is being increasingly carried by industries directly allied with agriculture."

• Annual cost of livestock pests in the U.S. is about half a billion dollars in wasted feed, damaged hides and lowered output and quality of products.

HINCKLEY

Gin Supply Co., 4008 Commerce
Dallas 1, Texas

Buy a Hinckley Fan Drum Drier-Cleaner. It has no spikes, teeth or beaters to machine the cotton. The Fan Drum is the difference.



72-C Hinckley
Drier-Cleaner

HINCKLEY GIN SUPPLY COMPANY

4008 Commerce St.

Dallas 1, Texas



We're in TUNE!

with the needs of the modern Cotton Gin and Oil Mill. Whatever you may need for your plant, just write, wire, or phone us and your order will receive prompt, friendly attention.

Hydraulic Cotton Press
Pumps—Spiral Conveyor
and Fittings—SKF Bearings—Shafts, Pulleys, Motors, Leather, Rubber and V-Belts, Packing and Crimps—Waste and Wiping Rags.

WELL MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO. Inc.

1629 MAIN ST. FORT WORTH

MODERN STEEL STORAGE

All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible
BUILDINGS

For —

• COTTON SEED

• SOY BEANS

• PEANUTS

Designed, Fabricated and Erected
Confer with us on your storage problems

MUSKOGEE IRON WORKS

Muskogee, Oklahoma

IT PAYS TO PLANT

PAULA

The Balanced Cotton

Originated, Developed, and Bred by

DEERING FARMS, INC.

Sales Office at

511 KENNETT ST., KENNETT, MISSOURI

Thermo-Last

NYLON PRESS CLOTHS

LOW MOISTURE ABSORPTION
DIMENSIONAL STABILITY
STRONG — LIGHTWEIGHT
EASY HANDLING

SUMNER COMPANY

MILL AND OFFICES — COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

Call our nearest representative —

Robt. Burgher, Dallas, Tex. Mason Jackson Co., Shreveport, La.
Central Bag Co., Macon, Ga.

Foreign Agent: M. Neumann & Son, Inc., 90 West Street, New York 6, N. Y.

COTTON TAGS

ALL SIZES

**You Cannot Beat and We Don't Believe You Can Match
WOLFE CITY SERVICE OR QUALITY!**

This old reliable house has the capacity to manufacture every Paper and Metal Tag used by every independent and co-operative gin in the United States.

WE MANUFACTURE THE FAMOUS DENMAN METAL TAG

The Oldest Name In The Metal Tag Business!

**Texas Tag & Specialty Company
WOLFE CITY, TEXAS**

ALL COLORS

• Opportunity for New Leadership Seen

AN OPPORTUNITY for a new level of leadership has been created, midway between "pavement and pulpit," by the ballots of unprecedented millions of voters, Ed Lipscomb, director of public relations, National Cotton Council, Memphis, said Nov. 24 at the fifth annual conference of the Public Relations Society of America in New York. Lipscomb is president of the Society.

"The nation is ready for a leadership which can restore America's spiritual virtues and preserve its material values," Lipscomb declared. "Such leadership can be achieved through public relations programs dedicated to the pulpit principles of honesty, unselfishness and brotherly love, and the sidewalk virtues of initiative, productivity, and material progress."

Americans, he said, are tired of struggling so hard with themselves and each other for things which "lengthen the list of our belongings without lightening the load of our spirits."

Pointing out the role of public relations in re-awakening American spirit, Lipscomb told the PRSA's annual convention that "ours is a profession which deals with the only thing in creation, aside from the Creator himself, that really matters—people."

"It is a group of technicians who are trained in the translation of ideas into words and pictures, who are adept at accurate and dramatic presentation, and who are skilled in the use of all manner of media and communication."

These facilities, he continued, give the profession an "opportunity to take the initiative in bringing about the integration of spiritual principles and material progress which, and which alone can assure for us and our fellowman a maximum of human happiness."

The speaker said that on every hand "we have been screaming ever louder for more and more of the things we can't take with us, and paying less and less attention to the real sources of the very happiness we seek. We have been measuring our fellowman more by balance sheets and less by moral standards. We have developed astonishing physical power and have fallen into astonishing spiritual weakness."

"We have become so concerned over the growth of our earning capacity that we have neglected the growth of our character. Our wives are inclined to devote more energy to keeping the family in fashion than to keeping spiritual foundations beneath it. Our children approach their first employment so filled with questions about 'what do I get,' that they are shocked by the question, 'what do you give?'"

Despite all the "political picture-painting of greater and more glorious tomorrows," the PRSA head noted, "we have begun to wonder whether we have earned what we already have, or perhaps have been squandering our heritage and mortgaging our future to purchase rainbows of happiness which disappear as we approach them."

More than 700 representatives of the public relations profession from every section of the U.S. attended the conference.

• Milk is one of the oldest known foods. Records show that cows were milked in 9,000 B. C.

• Moving West? - Not From Tennessee

E. K. BOYD, Bolivar, Tenn., president, Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association, is getting a little tired of so much talk about cotton moving westward. As far as Tennessee and the Mississippi Valley are concerned, cotton isn't moving away, and Boyd proves it with the figures cited in a recent bulletin of the ginners' association.

The figures show that Tennessee produced 4 percent of the total U.S. cotton crop in 1952 and 3½ percent in 1951, compared with 2 percent in 1920, 3 percent in 1930 and 4 percent, each, in 1940, 1948, 1949 and 1950. Five Mississippi Valley states (Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri) produced 32 percent of the total crop in 1952 and 29 percent in 1951. Comparable figures for other years were 21 percent in 1920, 26 percent in 1930, 33 percent in 1940, 30 percent in 1949 and 35 percent in 1950.

"Frankly, we don't think this indicates that cotton production—as far as the Mississippi Valley is concerned and as far as Tennessee is concerned—is moving West," the bulletin comments. "It indicates much more clearly that cotton is moving out of the marginal areas of all of our states, and per acre yield is being increased on our good cotton lands."

Report on Cotton Ginning

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1952 prior to Nov. 14, 1952, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date on 1951 and 1950.

State	Ginning (Running bales— linters not included)		
	1952	1951	1950
United States	**12,277,139	**11,187,785	**7,589,054
Alabama	862,486	863,411	513,106
Arizona	445,459	269,085	256,488
Arkansas	1,201,914	903,804	790,135
California	1,148,918	985,977	579,736
Florida	15,880	17,800	7,986
Georgia	695,082	865,127	458,900
Illinois	674	393	498
Kentucky	4,399	2,548	2,516
Louisiana	701,348	702,334	304,119
Mississippi	1,771,406	1,446,367	1,186,260
Missouri	352,288	213,356	152,185
New Mexico	228,238	152,205	121,201
N. Carolina	474,929	467,991	161,274
Oklahoma	236,813	274,870	155,185
S. Carolina	595,997	790,021	395,857
Tennessee	568,630	393,786	290,362
Texas	2,956,256	2,829,066	2,121,106
Virginia	16,422	9,754	2,116

*The 1952 figures include estimates made for cotton gins for which reports were not obtained in time for use in the preparation of this report. The Bureau found it necessary to collect figures on cotton ginnings prior to Oct. 18 by mail and reports were not received for all cotton gins in areas where cotton had been ginned.

**Includes 176,356 bales of the crop of 1952 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the season of 1951-52, compared with 223,566 and 283,243 bales of the crops of 1951 and 1950.

The statistics in this report include 37,888 bales of American-Egyptian for 1952, 18,118 for 1951, and 24,492 for 1950.

The statistics for 1952 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The revised total of cotton ginned this season prior to Nov. 1 is 10,808,850 bales.

Consumption, Stocks, Imports, and Exports—United States

Cotton consumed during the month of October 1952, amounted to 915,593 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Nov. 1, was 1,286,942 bales and in public storage and at compress 6,665,848 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 20,215,000. The total imports for the month of September 1952, were 10,909 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 240,501 bales.

141- and 176-Saw

Change-Over Equipment

BUTTERS IMPROVED AUTOMATIC LINTER
SAW SHARPENING MACHINES FOR 141 OR 176 SAWS

Produces More Lint Cut Per Saw

LINTER SAWS . . . DROP-FORGED STEEL RIB GRATE FALLS . . .
STEEL RAKE HEADS . . . SAW MANDRELS . . . BALL
BEARINGS . . . FLOATS . . . ALUMINUM SPACE BLOCKS

PERMANENT MAGNET BOARDS

BUTTERS MANUFACTURING CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

COTTON-GINEERING



From the time builders of cotton ginning machinery first employed anti-friction bearings, they have been depending on SKF Self-

Aligning Ball Bearings for top-notch performance with a minimum of maintenance. Pioneered by SKF, these self-aligning ball bearings compensate for shaft misalignment . . . shaft deflection . . . distortion of the foundation . . . and keep friction to the minimum even at high speeds. Whenever your problem is anti-friction bearings, depend on SKF.

If it's original equipment, SKF Engineers will help you. If it's replacement, the SKF Distributor organization is available everywhere.

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC., PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.

—manufacturers of SKF and HESS-BRIGHT bearings.

7137



IN EVERY INDUSTRY,

SKF Puts The Right Bearing In The Right Place

MISSION BRAND

Fungicides

Sulphur Fertilizers

COTTON POISONS

Manufactured by

HAYES-SAMMONS CHEMICAL CO. MISSION, TEXAS

SAVE Time-Money
by installing
FAFNIR PILLOW BLOCKS
HANGER BOXES
COUNTERSHAFT BOXES

...and other Fafnir Ball Bearing Power Transmission Units. Easiest of all to install because they have this

WIDE INNER RING BEARING WITH SELF LOCKING COLLAR

It's bored to inch dimensions... slip-fits over standard size shafts. No shouldering, no lock-nuts, no adapters needed. An extremely economical means for modernizing plant machinery. For information write the Fafnir Bearing Co., New Britain, Conn.

FAFNIR
BALL BEARINGS

MOST COMPLETE LINE IN AMERICA

TRY IT—FREE

The New
1 h.p. 2-Speed



ACE GIN BLOWER

To prove that the ACE Gin Blower

Cleans faster and better
Reduces fire hazards
Prevents overheating
Saves time and labor

We will send one for FREE TRIAL.

Write for details. No obligation.

The Ace Co.

114 W. Washington St., Ocala, Fla.

• Find Fewer Weevils In Ground Trash

FEWER BOLL WEEVILS than in any years except four during the past 16 years were found Nov. 3-12 in examination of 200 surface trash samples in Madison Parish, La., USDA reports.

An average of 1,295 live boll weevils per acre was found in the samples, as compared to 1,367 live weevils found in fall examinations in 1951 and 4,586 in 1950. The number of live weevils found in 1952 may also be compared with 2,226 which was the average number found per acre of ground trash during the past 16 years, 1936 to 1951, inclusive. In 12 of those years a greater number was found than in 1952 and in four years (1937, 1938, 1940, and 1947) a smaller number was found. Temperatures were considerably below normal in October. All cotton in Madison Parish had been killed before the end of the month. Temperature fell below 32° F. on 10 days and the minimum for the month was 22° F. on Oct. 29-30.

Gaston Wins Northwest Georgia Contest

W. F. Gaston, Polk County, Ga., won first prize in the Northwest Georgia district in the five-acre cotton contest sponsored by the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association and conducted by the Extension Service. He and other district winners will receive their awards Dec. 15 at a dinner in Atlanta.

In the Northwest area, second prize was won by Mrs. Ida Evans, Heard County, and third prize by C. F. Flowers, Gwinnett County. Gaston made a yield of 11,030 pounds of seed cotton on five acres, Mrs. Evans produced 10,479 pounds and Flowers' yield was 9,894 pounds.

The first prize winner in Northwest Georgia planted seven and one-half bushels of Coker's 100 seed that had been mechanically delinted and treated. He planted his cotton in 36-inch rows. The seed cost \$22.50. At planting Gaston applied 2,500 pounds of 6-8-8 fertilizer and on July 2 he applied 665 pounds of ammonium nitrate and 335 pounds of muriate of potash as a side dressing. Gaston poisoned his cotton four times, using BHC.

Mrs. Evans, the second place winner, also used Coker's 100 seed, planting five bushels on April 28. She used 3,000 pounds of 10-4-8 fertilizer at planting and applied 1,000 pounds of nitrate of soda as a side dressing.

The third place winner, Flowers, used Empire seed that had been mechanically delinted and treated. He used 3,500 pounds of 4-8-6 fertilizer at planting and applied 350 pounds of 20 percent nitrogen as a side dressing. Insect infestation was light and only two applications of poison were used.

Georgia Livestock Group Plans State Program

Reorganization of the Georgia State Livestock Association has been announced by Ben T. Smith, Thomaston, president. Problems on which the group will work include more adequate financing of livestock production, protection from livestock rustling and development of an educational program on livestock production.

7 CHEMICAL LABORATORIES TO SERVE YOU

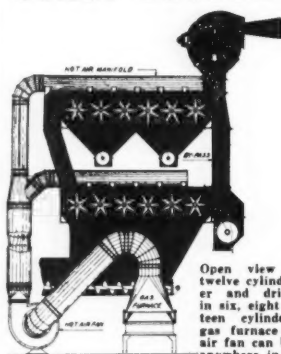
WOODSON-TENENT LABORATORIES

Main Offices: MEMPHIS, TENN.

Specializing in analyses of Cottonseed, Soybeans and their products,
Fats — Feeds — Fertilizers — Germinations

- ★ Memphis, Tenn.
- ★ Little Rock, Ark.
- ★ Blytheville, Ark.
- ★ Cairo, Ill.
- ★ Des Moines, Iowa
- ★ Chicago, Ill.
- ★ Clarksdale, Miss.

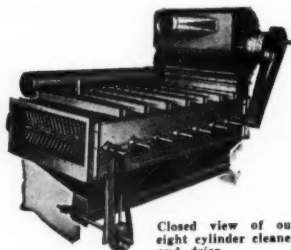
STACY COTTON CLEANER AND DRIER



Open view of our twelve cylinder cleaner and drier. Also in six, eight and sixteen cylinders. The gas furnace and hot air fan can be placed anywhere in the gin.

A careful study of the open view cut at the left will convince any ginner of the effectiveness of the Stacy Cotton Cleaning System and Drier. Note the hot air is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash, and stems through the screen. The moist air does not follow the cotton.

The cleaner is used every day you gin. When a wet bale comes in—turn on the heat. There is no dead investment. We furnish Heaters for natural gas, butane and propane.



Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

MANUFACTURED BY

The STACY COMPANY, Inc.

2704 Taylor Street

Dallas 1, Texas

• Study Standards for Colorfast Textiles

MARKED PROGRESS in the development of international test methods pertaining to colorfastness on textiles resulted from a conference of textile specialists from six countries held during November in New York, the American Standards Association, New York, reports. The meetings were part of a project of the International Organization for Standardizations underway since 1948.

Completion of the standards and final agreement by all of the nations should occur within a year, Dr. William D. Appel of the National Bureau of Standards and chairman of the meeting, stated at the close of the sessions. He expressed satisfaction at the degree of unanimity reached by the group, in spite of the various points of view that had to be resolved. Revised drafts are now to be circulated to the member groups for consideration and ultimate approval at the next meeting.

In addition to those participating in the discussions, the following nations also have representation on the committee: Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Netherlands, India, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Union of South Africa, and the U.S.S.R.

Foreign delegates attending the meetings included: Colin H. Bayley, National Research Council of Canada; E. W. Burnthall, Ciba Company, Montreal; J. P. Niederhaus, Compagnie Francaise des Matieres Colorantes, Paris; Dr. Paul Rabe, Farbwerke Bayer, Leverkusen, Germany; Dr. Wilhelm Weltzien, Technical University, Aachen, Krefeld, Germany; Henry Ris, J. R. Geigy AG, Basle, Switzerland; Keith McLaren, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Manchester, England; and E. Wilson, Bradford Dyes Association, Bradford, Yorks, England.

Alfalfa on Dry Land Aids Lint Yield at Lubbock

Even alfalfa grown on dry land is helping to increase soil fertility and improve yields of cotton and grain sorghums at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Substation, Lubbock, John Box, agronomist, reports. Alfalfa was grown as an experiment for three years under dry land conditions and followed by cotton and grain sorghums.

Cotton yields are estimated at double those from other fields where alfalfa was not grown, and the grain sorghum produced 2,400 pounds of grain per acre compared with the usual average of 800 to 900 pounds on similar land where alfalfa did not precede the crop.

United Kingdom Seeks to Export More Rayon

A new program in the United Kingdom for producing and marketing rayon cloth at competitive prices in certain markets is reported by USDA. Areas in which the cloth will be marketed are Africa, British West Indies, Ceylon, Cyprus, Malta and Mauritius.

Viscose and acetate cloths will be produced on a low-quality, standard-price basis in quantities of not less than 100,000 yards per order by any one manufacturer. The plan is designed to reduce costs of production through long runs on agreed costings, and thus to make

British rayon cloth competitive in these specified areas with cloth of foreign producers.

The plan is arranged and controlled by the Central Rayon Office which will regulate the weaving, dyeing, and printing prices, as well as the profits, commissions, and resale prices. However, the bases for manufacturing prices are agreed upon between the Rayon Weaving Association, the Flat Dyed Rayon Association, and the Federation of Calico Printers.

The Central Rayon Office is a private organization which was formed in 1940 by the Rayon Export Group to help the British industry in meeting foreign competition at that time. By agreement of rayon cloth producers it has been regulating quality standards and other standards of the trade.

Ask End to Restrictions On Trade in Textiles

Representatives from nine West European countries met in Amsterdam, Holland recently at the International Cotton Conference and recommended the removal of all measures restricting international trade in cotton textiles. They also favored the adoption of uniform production methods.

USDA reports the major purpose of the cotton conference was to discuss the European textile situation, to integrate the European cotton industry and to consider methods of stimulating world consumption of cotton textiles. Reports were made on the September International Textile Conference held in England.

FACT

for ADVERTISERS:

■ The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press aims its shots at two specific, well-defined targets: Cotton Gins and Oil Mills...with no "waste" circulation among *non-processing* segments of the cotton industry to dilute the strength of your advertising. It is a fact worth remembering that "The Press" is the *only* publication that provides *exclusive*, straight-to-your-market coverage of gins and oil mills.

ORIENTAL GASKET & PACKING CO.

Manufacturers of All Industrial Gaskets

Belting, Crimps, Packing, Belt
Cements, Hooks, and Dressings

2612-14 Commerce St.

Phone: RIVERSIDE 9874

Dallas 1, Texas

NADUSTCO

**CYCLONE DUST COLLECTORS
AND STEEL SUPPORTS**

of any size

Blow-Piping of All Kinds
shipped promptly

National Blow Pipe & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

50 Years in New Orleans, La.

Cotton Maid Finalists To Have Second Christmas

It's going to be a second Christmas for the 20 girls selected finalists in the 1953 Maid of Cotton contest when they arrive in Memphis Dec. 29-30. Awaiting each of the Cotton Belt beauties will be a group of seven useful and attractive gifts.

The candidates will be presented a Bolsey Model A camera, a palm-size design weighing less than 12 ounces but with an F4.5 lens; an overnight case of cosmetics by Dorothy Gray; Colony cotton handbags; Dawnelle double-woven cotton gloves; a guest set of Cone cotton towels; a swim suit designed by Gantner in Avondale Mignonne chambray; and a set of Coro jewelry.

In addition, the girl who is selected Maid of Cotton will be awarded a special Treasure Chest containing a Bolsey 35mm. camera with an automatic flash gun and lens filter. Although she will not actually be presented the car itself until she returns from her six-month international tour, the 1953 Maid will receive a certificate of presentation for a 1953 Ford convertible from the Memphis District Ford Dealers on the evening of contest finals.


Food, Nutrition Institute Meets in Washington

A National Food and Nutrition Institute is meeting in Washington Dec. 8-10 to review nutrition progress and discuss ways of strengthening nutrition programs. Joint sponsors of the meeting are USDA, U.S. Public Health Service and the Interagency Committee on Nutrition Education and School Lunch. Approximately 400 persons are attending the conference.

Soybean Receipts Set Record in October

Inspected receipts of soybeans during October were about 10 percent larger than the previous record established in October 1949, according to reports to USDA. The October 1952 receipts totaled 48,658 cars compared with 40,546 cars inspected last year, and 44,153 cars inspected in October 1949.

The quality of the 1952 crop, as indicated by October inspections, is considerably below that of last year. Only 63 percent graded No. 2 or better compared with 70 percent in October a year ago and 81 percent the 5-year (1946-50) October average.



LUBBOCK ELECTRIC CO.

1944 TEXAS ST. LUBBOCK, TEXAS
IS PLAINS HEADQUARTERS
FOR

DAYTON'S NEW LINT CLEANER. V-BELT DRIVE CHANGE-OVER

ASK ABOUT IT TODAY!



MOTOR


RE

WINDING
PAIRING
BUILDING



Spare motors for gins and oil mills. New and used motors.

DIAL 5-6898—(NIGHT) 5-6759

Oklahoma Gin School Set for April 15

Arrangements for a gin operators school to be held April 15 in Altus, Okla., have recently been completed, according to C. V. Phagan, Extension agricultural engineer, Stillwater. Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, gin machinery manufacturers and A. M. Pendleton, Dallas, USDA Extension cotton ginning specialist, are co-operating in arranging the school.

• Urge Mills to Send Fire Loss Data

ALL COTTONSEED processing mills have been sent questionnaires by the insurance committee of the National Cottonseed Products Association, and are urged by Ben R. Barbee, Abilene, Texas, committee chairman, to cooperate by promptly sending the requested information to the association office in Memphis.

The committee is collecting information on the crushing industry's fire loss experience and its fire prevention and fire fighting facilities. It is planned that the data obtained will be used to assist mills in reducing fire losses and, eventually, to secure adequate coverage and rates.

Downward Trend in Yarn Inventories Continue

The late summer trend of reduced inventories and shrinking backlog of unfilled orders continued during October for cotton sales yarns spinners, the Textile Information Service reports. Spinners' unfilled orders on Nov. 1 amounted to 8.59 weeks' production and were 9.71 times stocks on hand. This compared with backlogs on Oct. 4 equal to 9.02 weeks' output and 9.63 times stocks, and with backlogs at the beginning of November, 1951 amounting to 10.58 weeks' production and 6.20 times stocks on hand.

Total yarn in stock on Nov. 1, including yarn made for future deliveries against unfilled orders, was equal to 88.4 percent of a week's production. On Oct. 4 stocks amounted to 93.6 percent of a week's output and at the beginning of November, 1951, they were equivalent to 1.695 weeks' production.

Shipments during October ran ahead of the production rate which held fairly steady throughout the month. Sales, however, were generally below the weekly rate of output.

Pat Mansell Is Maid of Cotton on South Plains

Pat Mansell, Lubbock, a junior at Texas Technological College, has been selected as the South Plains' entry in the 1953 Maid of Cotton contest. She is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Mansell of Lubbock.

Maxine Wiseman, Sudan, was named as first alternate. Judges who made the selections at Lubbock Nov. 24 were Mrs. Robert Moxley, Mrs. Hiram Parks, Dixon White, O. L. Peterman, W. O. Fortenberry, G. T. Merriwether and Dr. J. W. Kinard.

World Peanut Production Smallest Since 1945

World peanut production for 1952 is reported by USDA to be the smallest since 1945, although only one percent less than in 1951. Reduced production in the U.S., China, French West Africa totals 130,000 tons more than the increase for India, the one major producing area reporting a gain in production.

North American peanut production in 1952 is down about one-fourth from 1951, principally the result of the sharp decline in the U.S., which had the smallest peanut crop since 1939. Acreage for picking and threshing is the smallest since 1937. U.S. acreage was cut sharply because of smaller acreage allotments and repeal of legislation permitting farmers to pick and thresh peanuts for crushing from acreage in excess of allotments. Also, yields were less than the year before. From the position of third in world production — held from the early postwar period through 1950 — the U.S. has now dropped to fifth place.

Mexico's production is expected to be much smaller this year. Farmers reduced their plantings because of the weak demand of the export market.

An increase of some 190,000 tons is expected in Asia as India's crop is reported to be around 10 percent larger than in 1951. China's output, however, is believed to be down somewhat.

Texas Crushers Distribute Landlord-Tenant Data

C. B. Spencer, Dallas, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has distributed information on the landlord-tenant agreement problem to Texas agricultural leaders. The information is contained in the current issue of Farm Electrification News, published by Texas Power and Light Co., and is based upon material prepared by the Texas A. & M. College System and USDA.

**PLANTED BY
MORE AND
MORE GROWERS
EVERY
YEAR!**

**WATSON
COTTONS**

**THE
FINEST
MONEY
CAN BUY!**

**4 Great Varieties
to choose from**

- WATSON COTTON
- WATSON'S NEW ROWDEN
- WATSON'S STONEVILLE 62
- WATSON'S EMPIRE

FERRIS WATSON SEED CO.
GARLAND • Dallas County • TEXAS

**101
Newspapers
Many Trade Papers
19
Radio Stations
117 - Cities
24-Sheet Posters**

*Keep
Advertising*

**Mrs. Tucker's
FOODS**

**Selling More and
More Cottonseed
Oil Products**

Mrs. Tucker's Foods
SHERMAN, TEXAS

● Argentine Oil, Cake Supplies Large

ARGENTINA'S production of all edible oils during the season which began last April 1 is expected to be near 250,000 tons, providing an export surplus of about 33,000 tons, according to USDA. In addition, there is a carryover of approximately 22,000 tons of sunflower seed oil from the previous crop.

Early seedings of sunflowers were small, but favorable December weather may result in large late plantings with the possibility that acreage may reach the total of 3,956,000 acres planted last season.

Cottonseed production last season was about 286,600 tons of which crushings are estimated at 253,500 tons. A surplus

for export of 16,500 tons of cottonseed oil is indicated.

USDA reports that the quantity of peanuts available for crushing in Argentina is estimated at 132,275 tons, producing about 35,000 tons of oil. With domestic consumption usually about 25,000 tons, 10,000 tons are expected to be available for export. If weather is favorable, the acreage planted to peanuts this season may be near that of last season, one of the largest plantings of recent years.

Production of linseed oil in 1952 is estimated at 77,000 short tons. A large quantity, believed near 143,000 tons, was carried over from 1951. This brings the supply of oil to 220,000 tons, of which 33,000 tons may be used in Argentina. The exportable supply thus appears about 187,000 tons.

Shipments of linseed oil from January through August 1952 were 31,642 tons—only a small portion of the exportable surplus. Most of this was carryover oil shipped during the first quarter of the year to the United Kingdom.

Large sales of oilcakes and meals have been made in the past few months to buyers in the U.S., Belgium, Denmark, and various European countries. Total sales in 1952 are estimated near 550,000 tons, of which 334,428 tons were shipped from January through August. In this period, shipments to the U.S. were 80,586 tons, an exceptionally large quantity. Interest was strong after sharp price reductions in June.

Production of oilcakes and meals in 1952 is calculated at 550,000 tons, well below previous years because of the small oilseed crops. There was a carryin somewhat above 220,000 tons, with domestic utilization at a maximum 110,000 tons.

Current quotations range from 225 pesos per metric ton (\$40.80 per short ton) f.o.b. for sunflower seed meal and 325 pesos (\$58.95) for peanut cakes. Linseed meal price is 290 pesos (\$52.60) and cakes 320 pesos per ton (\$58.00). These prices are 50 to 60 percent below quotations at the beginning of 1952.

Production of animal fats is smaller this year than in previous seasons as a result of reduced slaughter at central plants, small proportion of fat stock, and less trimming of carcasses. Supplies of edible beef and mutton fat for 1952 are estimated at about 77,000 tons compared with previous production of 88,000 to 94,000 tons annually. All is being consumed in Argentina as rapidly as produced, without stock accumulation

beyond the supplies in trade channels. The maximum wholesale price under official regulations is 1.20 pesos per kilo for primer jus.

Lard output also is small, probably under 16,500 tons because of small marketing and light trim. A year or two ago the annual production was 22,000 tons. Consumption in Argentina is very small but a considerable quantity is reported to move across borders into neighboring countries as personal purchases. The surplus available for commercial export is probably only 3,300 tons. Shipments of 1,239 tons were made from January through August, of which about half went to Italy, and 1,000 tons will be exported soon on a Brazilian purchase. Chile also may take 550 tons. The sale to Brazil was made at 4.86 pesos per kilo (29.4 cents per pound) f.o.b. Currently the price is down to 4.50 pesos (27.2 cents).

For inedible animal fats, production appears no more than 66,000 tons this year, far below the 100,000 tons turned out annually a few years ago. This barely meets local requirements and leaves no surplus for export.

About 110,000 tons of whale and seal oil were produced by an Argentine land-based operator in the 1951-52 season. There is no consumption in Argentina. Negotiations are reported for sale of the entire quantity in Western Europe at a price based on 62 pounds sterling per metric ton (\$157 per short ton) for grade one.

● In recent years, the United States has produced 32 percent of all the meat produced throughout the world.

PLAINS

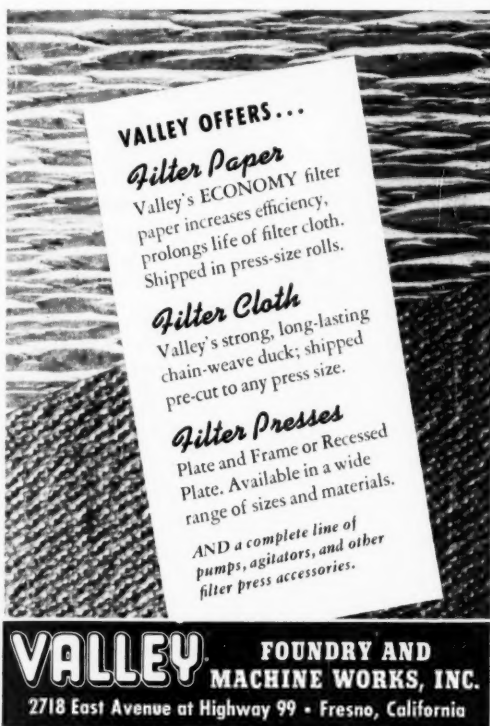
IS A NEW
COTTON
VARIETY
TO WATCH
BECAUSE
OF . . .

- Fiber Quality
- Wilt Resistance
- Higher Yields
- Early Maturity
- Lint Percentage
- Ease of Picking

For Further Information Write

**FAIRVIEW
SEED CO., INC.**

Fayette, Alabama



VALLEY OFFERS...

Filter Paper
Valley's ECONOMY filter paper increases efficiency, prolongs life of filter cloth. Shipped in press-size rolls.

Filter Cloth
Valley's strong, long-lasting chain-weave duck; shipped pre-cut to any press size.

Filter Presses
Plate and Frame or Recessed Plate. Available in a wide range of sizes and materials.

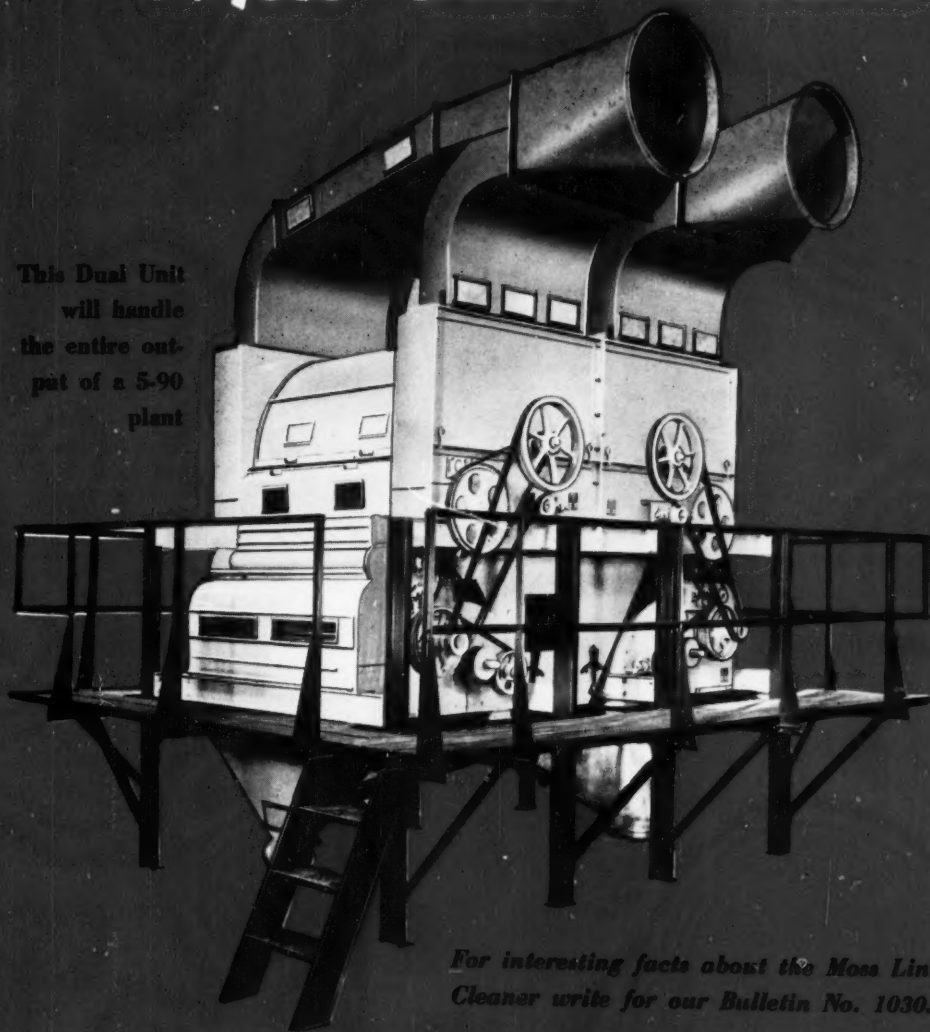
AND a complete line of pumps, agitators, and other filter press accessories.

VALLEY FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS, INC.
2718 East Avenue at Highway 99 • Fresno, California

Increase your ginning business by raising
the grade of your customers' cotton with a . . .

Moss Lint Cleaner

This Dual Unit
will handle
the entire out-
put of a 5-90
plant



*For interesting facts about the Moss Lint
Cleaner write for our Bulletin No. 1030.*

GULLETT GIN COMPANY

AMITE, LOUISIANA

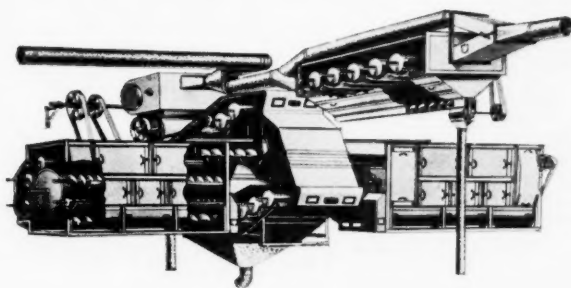
Atlanta • Dallas • Memphis • Fresno

HARDWICKE-ETTER CLEANING AND EXTRACTING SYSTEMS

EFFICIENT and DEPENDABLE

**Built in Various Sizes
to Fit your Requirements**

**Illustration: Double Type I
For Large Outfits**



Proven by successful users for over 25 years

HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS **Sherman, Texas**



**The one Gin HAVING ALL features
wanted by owners and operators**

The New
MURRAY 90
"Safety Gins"

These amazing NEW 90-SAW GINS have been designed throughout with a view of affording operating personnel the greatest possible safety protection. The entire front assembly is hinged at the bottom, so that the top swings forward and away from Saw Cylinder. Sprocket and Chain Drives and Ends of Saw Cylinder are fully enclosed with Safety Shields. Actual field tests in various locations have shown a positive increase in capacity ranging from 12½ to 25 percent. It is a completely new Gin, of much heavier design, produced by precision methods, and requiring a minimum of adjustments.

THE MURRAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, INC.

DALLAS • ATLANTA • MEMPHIS • FRESNO